ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,203—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1894.

PRICE ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th Oct.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE on BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS	BACQUEHEM G. Wallusching	4,409	350	21st Nov.

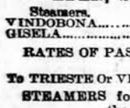
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Dco. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17. 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF AGRA	Wm. Greive	3412	About 25th Oct.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote n the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the Bombay Gazette Press,

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 23rd Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 25th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of 50,000 Broad Gauge SLEEPERS, delivered at Vizagapatam, will be received by the MANAGER, East-Coast Railway, Waltair, upto 31st October.
Waltair, 18th October, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Managen

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

No Luncheon Table is complete and no Picnic Party properly equipped without
PHILLIPS & Co.'s
"CRISP" BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ask for BELFAST GINGER ALE, and see that our Name and the Word "CRISP" are on every Label.
Price per doz. Re. 1-8. Bottles, Rs. 2-8 per doz., returnable.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS. { POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
Messrs. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
"The Old and Honourable Style of WINE MERCHANTS."

OF ALL RETAILERS!
OF ALL RETAILERS!!

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality in India.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	80 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	81 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	39 0
Saumur (De Neuville's)	35 0	38 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	.....

And others.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	40 8
Hochheimer	32 8	34 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	29 8

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	46 8
Larose	30 8	32 8
St. JULIEN	26 8	28 8
St. Estephe	22 8	24 8
Medoc	19 8	21 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	16 8

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauterne	26 8	28 8
Graves	22 8	24 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	44 8
VOLNAY	30 8	32 8
Beaune	26 8	28 8
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	27 8

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	.....
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	.....
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	36 8
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	.....
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	.....
Dessert, BLACK Capsule	31 8	.....
Do. RED do.	27 8	.....
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	.....
Spanish Port	20 8	22 8
OPORTO WINE, Bottled in Portugal	22 0	.....
INFANTE	15 0	.....
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	40 8

MADEIRA.

East India, RED Capsule	45 8	.....
Do. BLUE do.	32 8	.....

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	.....
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	.....
Amoroso	38 8	.....
MONTILLA	38 8	.....
Invalids'	38 8	.....
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	.....
LA TORE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	.....
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	.....
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	.....
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	.....
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	.....

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	.....
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	.....
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	.....
Two Stars do. **	43 8	.....
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	.....
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	.....
Tricoche & Co.'s ***	34 0	.....
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	28 0	30 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	.....
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) net	54 0	.....
Do. "F.O.P." net	25 0	.....
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	.....
Do. *	23 8	.....
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	26 12

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY...net	27 0	.....
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	.....
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	.....
Do. 5 "	45 8	.....
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLES	38 0	.....
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	.....
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	.....
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC....net	28 0	.....
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	.....
Kilmarnock OLD, SHIP Brand....net	30 8	.....
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	.....
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old....net	27 0	.....
GLENIFFER.....net	26 0	.....
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	21 8	23 8
The "O. B." in Cases of 2 doz. FLASKS	.....	27 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32 8	.....
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	.....
Ronaldson's "SUPERIOR" IRISH	22 0	.....

RUM.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	.....
Pineapple	31 8	.....

GIN.

Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	.....
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	.....

LIQUEURS.

Chartreuse, Green	130 8	.....
Do. Yellow	106 8	.....
BENEDICTINE	84 8	87 8
Curacao	72 8	75 8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	69 8
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	59 8
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	.....
Angostura Bitters	63 8	66 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	.....
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	.....
Do. (Bellandi's)	20 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

GINGER WINE.

STONE'S, the very best Jamaica, net	18 8	.....
Crabbie's, very popular "	19 0	.....

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit.
	Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0
One Star Cognac *	15 4
Two Star do. **	16 4
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12
"Camusiynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0

N. P.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars; with Taps if required.

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

BOTTLE ALE & STOUT.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
Bass's Ale "Dog's Head" Brand ...net	6 6	4 4
Guinness's Stout do.	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6 6	4 4

BULK ALE & PORTER.

	Per Hogshead, Net.	Kilderkins.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	58 0	28 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Army Porter"	52 0	.....
Do. "Edinburgh Ale"	52 0	.....

TEN PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all Items not marked NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

SPECIAL RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements for Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 " by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE *ANCHOR LINE* S. S. "HISPANIA" is expected to ARRIVE from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, TO-DAY, and will discharge in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HORATIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBRO, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1894.

ASK FOR A COPY OF

READY REMEDIES,

FOR MINOR AILMENTS.

Gratis on Application to

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,

HEMISTS TO H. E. LORD HARRIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chatean d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength,
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER.

We are SOLE AGENTS for

KÜPPER'S PILSEN BIER.

Absolutely Pure and Reliable.

Gained Prize Medal at CHICAGO.

Rs. 6-6 for Qts.; and Rs. 4-4 for Pts.

FULL LISTS on Application to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23 inst, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by the direction of Messrs. Govindji Thakersey Mooljí, Gokuldas Cooverji and Virchund Dipchund, executors of the last will and testament of Viram Mowji, deceased, assignees of the mortgage, dated 7th day of October, 1892, and made between Hemraji Cursondas of the one part, and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other, and of the further charge, dated the 3rd day of April, 1884, and made between Hemraj Cursondas of the one part and Ramchunder Hemraj of the other part, and another further charge, dated 6th day of June, 1888, and made between Nurotum Hunsraj and Ramchunder Hemraj—

All those two pieces or pacels of land or ground mentioned into one with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Vithalwady, on the north side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipility under Ward C. No. 1630, and Street Nos. 71, 739, 75, and containing by admeasurement 234½ square yards or thereabouts, and further particulars will be found in Gujrati papers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhurumsey and Cama, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURAT.

MR. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Surat, the following properties on the Days and at the Times hereafter mentioned, at the request of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Manoredas and Thakoredas Huribhoy, and on account and at the risk of Lawrence Augustus Watkins, Esquire, receiver and manager appointed in Suit No. 500 of 1874, of the moveable and immoveable property of Doolachund Khandarimull and Khandarimull Doolachund, and all other persons concerned therein by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated 22nd February, 1892.

On THURSDAY, the 1st Day of November, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with a large building thereon, situate in Japa's Road, near the Clock Tower, in the district and sub-district of Surat, Municipal No 332, in occupation of Government Vernacular school, and Shopkeepers, admeasuring in breadth from east to west seventy-two and a-half feet, and length from north to south sixty-four feet, bounded on the north by the Public Road, on the south by Motecrupa's house, on the west by the house of Bora Sharafim Lala, and on the east by Karimbhoy Esajee Sweatmeatwala's premises, and; also a stable thereon, bearing Municipal No. 59, admeasuring in breadth from north to south twenty-nine and a-half feet, and in length from east to west twenty-four feet, bounded on the north by the said buildings No. 332, building No. 332, on the south by the house of Poonachund Roopchund, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by Bhiva's houses, and the same is now in the occupation of Hasonally Alibhoy.

On the SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground with a stable thereon, situate in Soni Chakla, in the district and sub-district of Surat, Municipal No. 118, in the occupation of Moolchund Odhowdas, admeasuring in breadth from west to east eighteen feet two inches, and in length from north to south fifty-three feet, and behind the stable vacant ground admeasuring from north to south fifty-seven and a-half feet in length, and in breadth from west to east eighteen feet two inches, bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by the Tailarkis Killiarker and Purshotum's house, on the east by the premises of Bhagwan Fakirchund Coppersmith, and Jaikeson Jugjiwan Barbar, and on the west by Khatri Pragjiwan Lala's house.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd Day of November, 1894, at 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground with the house and building thereon situate next to the Koti, in the District and Sub-district of Surat, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 7, in the occupation of Mulchand Odhwodas, situate in the street of Roya Sani, admeasuring in breadth from north to south twenty-four feet six inches, and in length from west to east fifty-seven feet one inch, and also a piece of vacant ground, with a little shed over it behind the building, admeasuring from east to west twenty-six feet one inch in length, and in breadth from north to south twenty-four feet and one inch, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the temple of Balaji, south by the house of Jammadas Odhowdas Sons, and north by the land leading to the Balajee's temple.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 P.M.

All that vacant piece of ground in Howdia Chukla, in the District and Sub-district of Surat, assessed by the Municipality under No. 70, admeasuring in breadth from north to south twenty-three feet, and in length from east to west sixty-five feet, bounded on the south by Manchharam Son's house, on the north by Vithuldas Kursonda's open ground, in the west by a Public Road, and on the east by a Public Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, in 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, October 23, 1894. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warden and Co., the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m.—
50 casks of Portland cement.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—

J.M. 251-54
256-58
259-62
263-66
267-76
271
347-48
} 25 cases each 150 pieces white nainsook, 36 inches 18 yards.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Davidass Purshotumdass—

B.C.C. 163-66-4 cases each 200 pieces 45 by 67 yards silk bordered grey dhoties.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Harakchund Rowjee—

B.C.C. 187-89-3 cases each 150 pieces white nainsooks 39" by 18 yards,

On account of the concerned—

B.C.C. 133-34—2 cases each 163 pieces Turkey-red brocades 7-28" by 25-50 yards.

2 B.C.C. 149—1 case 278 pieces coloured striped muils, 36" by 10 yards.

V.B. 3390—1 case 12 pieces China flowered silk.
" 3573—1 case 12 pieces China plain silk.
" 3369—1 case 11 pieces striped gold brocade.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

5 cases, containing 487 boxes, each 100 Trichinopoly cigars of varieties.

SALE OF 45 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows, viz:—

By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor, Ramchander Kanhiyalall of Delhi—

D 1985-89
1925-54
2020-23
} 45 cases, each containing 60 pieces, 22-23 inches by 28 yards Turkey-Red Swiss prints.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1894.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

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PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]

FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium Rs. a. p.
20	21 4 0
21	21 10 8
23	22 8 0
24	22 14 8
25	23 5 4
30	25 6 8
35	27 14 8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 968,043
"	1892	" 2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. *It is* the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

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FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

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McDOWELL & CO.,

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"APOLLO"

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AN IMMENSE VARIETY

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CEYLON FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL FLANNELS,

CELLULAR CLOTHS,

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ETON CLOTHS.

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FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission	⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	⅛th "
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	La st Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	(5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10. p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,136
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowrugger City Press & Manfg Co.Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	7	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	195
East India	300	1,888	1,880	20	325
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
French	400	200	...	20	108½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,240
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	420
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	490
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	110
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	352½
Muzzar M.s	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,280	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	122½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,055
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	545
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	395
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,360xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	830
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	620
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	370xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,033	1,000	40	675xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	169
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,745
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	146½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	510
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	1900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Union Mills Ld	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	330 / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	1,000	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	325
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	469
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	22

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-12	
Gold Leaf	„	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„	28-6	„
Do. do. new	„	28-4	„
Australia bar Gold	„	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	„	28-6	
Sovereigns	„	18-2	
Do. Drazons	„	18-0	
Silver T	„	93-3	
Do. 1/2	„	93-5	
Carolas	„	205-9	
Mexican	„	197-8	
Five-Franc Pieces	„	200-9	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunjee entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Horatio and Gutenfels yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Pachumba and Thibet entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Gledhaw yesterday; the steamer Poseidon left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—A Gospel address will be delivered by Rev. A. H. Bowman, at the Rooms, to-night, at 8-30. Subject: "The Spirit, and the Water, and the Blood."

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL, &c.—Vishvanath Succaram, residing at Moogbhat, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel, a metal watch, a currency note for Rs. 10, in all, property valued at Rs. 55-8, from his room, the lock of which was opened with a duplicate key.

REPORTED THEFT OF WATCHES.—Dhuramsey Lalji, residing at Walkeshwar Road, has reported the theft of a plain gold hunter watch, bearing No. 23686, and valued at Rs. 300, and an open-faced engine turned silver watch, valued at Rs. 30, from nails in the wall of his bedroom.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. R. H. Patnck, a commission agent, having his office, at the Elphinstone Circle, has reported to the police that, on Friday last, a currency note for Rs. 100 was abstracted from a pocket-book, which was left lying on the table in the office for a few minutes.

A MISPLACED TRUST.—Dwarkanath Visnoo, a rent collector, residing at Moogbhat, reports the theft of Rs. 220-14 from a cupboard, the lock of which was opened with a duplicate key. A man, in whose charge the room was left, and who has since absconded, is being searched for by the police.

THE REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—Gungee, a woman, aged fifteen years, the wife of a cultivator, residing with her father, at Victoria Bunder, was, on Sunday, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium taken to alleviate pains in the stomach. The woman is progressing favourably.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Bhana Pitambur, a goldsmith, having his shop, at Chinch Bunder Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that during his absence between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m., on Sunday, his Lohana servant, named Jaitha, aged thirty-five years, made away with a box containing eighteen tolas of gold, of the aggregate value of Rs. 450, and disappeared.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6 Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. A Bison Calf, by Major G. S. Rodon. 2. Hybrid Francolins, by the Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S. 3. A note on Birds from Central India in Barnes' Handbook, by Mr. W. J. Blanford. 4. Mule Breeding, by Veterinary Major G. J. Rayment.

THE LATE MR. M. C. APTE.—We greatly regret to announce that Mr. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B., died yesterday, at his residence in Girgaum, at about 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The deceased was a well-known pleader of the High Court, and won conspicuous success at the bar, by his remarkable intellect, industry, and force of character. He possessed uncommon talents as a lawyer, and his services to literature and philanthropy have been such as to give him a place in the history of this Presidency.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Naroo Abaji, residing on the first floor of a house, at Old Nagpada, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that one of his boarders, Balla Janoo, aged twenty-five years, absconded on the previous day after stealing gold and silver ornaments, some pieces of wearing apparel and Rs. 6 in cash, in all valued at Rs. 112, from his box, which was opened with a duplicate key. Balla is believed to have gone to his native village Bazaarwady, in Poona District, and a communication has been sent there with a view to his arrest.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED FORGER OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bheema Bhugwan, a goldsmith, resident of Vandi, under Palitana, was charged before Mr. E. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with fraudulently forging currency notes of the Bombay and Madras circle for Rs. 100 each, and also with dishonestly using the said forged notes as genuine. Accused was arrested about fifteen days ago, at Faizabad, and brought to Bombay and kept under police custody, pending the arrival of a warrant from the Political Agent, Kathiawar, as the offence was committed at Ambardi, in the State of Palitina. The warrant from the Political Agent having been received, the accused was yesterday placed before the magistrate, who ordered him to be forwarded in police custody to Mr. H. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, on special duty, at Kathiawar.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—About half-past 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening, a Borah woman, named Sakeena, went to the room of an acquaintance, named Savitree, on the first floor of her house, at the 2nd Lane, Cammatipoora, with some blue powder, and asked Savitree and her sister, whether they knew how to make fire-works. The latter replying in the negative, Sakeena placed a paper containing about three seers of prepared blue light powder on the floor, and in order to show her friends how fire-works could be prepared, she rolled some papers with the powder in it, and then ignited the same. A spark fell on the prepared powder, causing an explosion. A boy, named Mulharee Withoo, aged ten years, who was standing close by, looking on, was badly burnt about his person by his clothes catching fire. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained burns over the arms, legs, chest, and back. After admission the boy never rallied and died yesterday morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by burns, which the boy had received by his clothes catching fire from an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF THIEVES.—On Saturday last, acting Superintendent Butterfield, of the E Division, received information that two men, named Dewji Mahadeo, a Hindu, aged thirty-six years, and John Lorris, a Native Christian, aged twenty-five years, who were only a short time ago released from jail, after undergoing a eigorous imprisonment for three years each, were squandering money very freely and had purchased ornaments. Both of them were arrested on suspicion, and on searching the person of Dewji, the inner portion of a watch by John Jones and Company was found on him. The police on referring to the Bombay Police Gazette, dated Thursday, the 18th October, 1894, discovered that the watch in question together with other property, of the value of Rs. 2,606-8, was stolen from the house of Mr. Pestonji Dorabshaw, at Bandora, on the night of the 22nd September last. The property of the value of about Rs. 1,800 has been traced by the police to both the accused, who implicate each other. The second accused is a resident of Bandora, and is probably the principal offender. Both the accused were yesterday placed before Mr. Gill, the acting Commissioner of Police, and were ordered to be conveyed under police custody to the authorities at Bandora.

EXCITING RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Mahadeo, and eighteen other Hindus were placed, at the instance of Inspector Hurst, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 being charged with keeping a common gambling house, at Parel Road, and the rest of the accused, together with No. 1, with gambling therein with cards and money. Mr. Shamrao Bole appeared for the accused. In consequence of certain information received, Inspector Hurst, in company with a number of policemen, proceeded to a chawl, at Parel Road, at 9-30 p. m., on Saturday, and found all the accused gambling with cards and money in two separate rooms. Inspector Hurst entered one of the rooms, and took ten of the accused in custody with the assistance of seven sepoys. Three packs of cards and Rs. 4-6 were found on the floor of the room by the police. The rest of the accused were arrested in another room in the same chawl by other sepoys, and taken into custody. In this room also two packs of cards and Rs. 2-5-3 were found on the ground. It was contended on behalf of the accused that the chawl in question was not a common gambling house, and the police had no right to enter it, and arrest the men. After taking some evidence the magistrate adjourned the case till to-day.

SUICIDE AFTER A PATERNAL ADMONITION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Duttatria Gooroonath Bawar, aged sixteen years, the son of a Brahmin preacher, residing at Thakordwar. Deceased formerly attended a school, which he subsequently left, and studied at home. He had no liking for study, and the father had frequently to reprimand him. At 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the father asked him to repeat some Sanskrit verses which he had learned, but as he had forgotten them, he was again taken to task by the father, who made him sit in the room and read them. About 4-30 p.m., he was sent to the bazaar to get some bamboo baskets. After purchasing baskets, the deceased went to a licensed opium vendor's shop, at Chira Bazaar, and having bought three-eights of a tola of opium for two annas, swallowed it, and then returned home with the baskets. He did not take his meal and went to sleep in Rama's temple. About half-past 2 o'clock on the following morning, Duttaria was found unconscious breathing very heavily. The father thought that the deceased was suffering from the effects of *bhang*, and called Dr. Kane, who came and examined him and found him suffering from opium poisoning. The youth was then taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he subsequently died. A verdict of suicide by opium-poisoning was returned by the jury.

SAD BATHING FATALITY AT SATARA.—A correspondent sends us the news of the death of Private A. Stevens, of the Middlesex Regiment, who was drowned whilst swimming in a tank at that place, on Monday last. Deceased had only recently learnt to swim, and when near the centre of the tank, he was observed to be in distress. A comrade, named Walker, went to his assistance, but deceased clutched him and both went under. Walker, however, managed to get out, but Stevens sank. Despite the efforts that were made, the body was not recovered until the following morning, when it was taken to the mortuary. Deceased appeared to be very popular in his regiment, and his funeral, which took place in the evening was very largely attended.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 36th and 37th Silver Spoon Competitions, counting for the monsoon aggregate, took place at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, with a very fair attendance of members, it being the last competition counting for the monsoon aggregate prizes. Some good scores were made, particularly Sergeant-Major Downing's 32 at 200 yards, and Gunnery Instructor Bedford's 30 at 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

36TH COMPETITION.

	200 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	29b
Lce-Corporal J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Volunteer A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	27d
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	27b
Lieutenant D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27e
Sergeant A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27e
Volunteer H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lieutenant G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	25
Mr H E Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club	24
Lieutenant F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr-Sergeant J E Kerss, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Ar-Sergeant W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergeant H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Roy Lan Regt	21
Sergt Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	19

(a) Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) Handicapped 8 points, (c) Handicapped 6 points, (d) Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon, (e) Handicapped 4 points.

37TH COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	33a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27b
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	26c
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	24a
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	23d
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal North Lanc Regt	16
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Mr H E Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club	10

(a) Handicapped 8 points, (b) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon, (c) Handicapped 6 points, (d) Handicapped 2 points and (e) winner of 1st spoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Baldwin, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, fm Lonalai.
Yeates, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Fort Sandiman.
Carey, Lt, Bengal, 28th P I, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 21.

Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Symon, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Ward, Lt, Bengal, 4th B I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Twiss, Lt, Bengal, R E, Reverting, from Quetta.
Lake, Lt-Col, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Poona.
Knatchbull, Capt, 22nd B I, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 22.

Mackenzie, Lt, Bengal, Arm Dept, on furlough, from Simla.
Norton, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Blacker, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Bethune, Capt, Ms, on leave, from Bangalore.
Tregear, Lt, Ms, 4th Regt H C, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Westmacott, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, on leave, from Trimulghery.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 21.

Peace, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, to join, to Secunderabad,

OCTOBER 22.

Carey, Lt, Bengal, 28th P I, from leave, to Ferozpore,
Raymond, Capt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Bareilly.
Sanders, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lancers, H C, on duty, to Mominabad.
Johnston, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Moore, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

1. A meeting of "B" Company will be held at Headquarters to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m., to consider the Company's prize-list for the coming drill season and other Company matters. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members taking part in the Divali march are requested to apply at once to Head-Quarters for their arms, accoutrements and saddlery.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R M L Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R M L Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. PARADE FOR SATURDAY NEXT, THE 27TH INSTANT. No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort to 10-in. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort to Commence the annual Course of Gun target practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr R E Hamblin, Depy Commr, Fyzabad, furlough out of India for one year, from 3rd Nov 1894.

Mr C C Hicks, Dist Supdt of Police, Gonda, privilege leave for one month, from 5th Oct 1894.

Mr A W O Orr, Dist Supdt of Police, Unao, privilege leave for one month, from 1st Oct 1894.

The Rev P M Zenker, of the Church Missionary Society, to officiate as Chaplain of Muttra, until relieved by the Rev L F Phillips, or until further orders.

The Rev J Taylor, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to be Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Fyzabad.

Mr H H Bamber, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bastiyon being relieved by Mr W Troup, to officiate as Dist Supdt vice Mr C C Hick, granted leave.

Inspr J Forbes, of the Harodi Dist Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Unao, and to exercise the general powers of a Dist Supdt of Police within that district, vice Mr A W O Orr, granted privilege leave.

Mr J Sanders, Depy Commr, on completion of his special duty at Naini Tal, to the Partabgarh district.

Mr C F O'Dowda, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Fatehpur district.

Pandit Alopi Prasad, Munsif, on return from leave, to the Banagaon Munsifi, in the Gorakhpur Judgeship.

Mr D T Roberts, Commr, on return from furlough, to the Benares Division.

Mr R S Aikman, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Bareilly Judgeship.

Mr M L Ferrar, Commr, on return from furlough, to the Gorakhpur Division.

Mr E Rose, Offg Commr, Gorakhpur Division, on being relieved by Mr Ferrar, to Fyzabad as Depy Commr.

The Rev H C Shaw, Chaplain, from Agra to Fatehgarh.

The Rev L F Phillips, Chaplain, from Lucknow to Muttra.

Maj G B Crawley, from 15th Oct 1894 to 14th Oct 1895, inclusive.

AN excellent story is quoted in the *Daily News* of the late Principal of Owens College. Dr. Greenwood once remarked in a lecture that "the intelligent Greek student ought to be more at home in Homeric Greek than in the Attic." He paused, seeing that two of the students were unduly amused, and, surveying them through his spectacles, said, "Why do Mr.—— and Mr.—— laugh? Do they laugh because I call them intelligent Greek students? I beg their pardon—I beg their pardon."

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall. Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsey presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khote, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargraye, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jugmohandas Vundrawundas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kursondas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Shivaji Dharmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowundas Vurjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Corporation resumed debate on the administration report of the Commissioner for 1893-94 and "review" thereon by the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that Mr. Wacha having dealt with the report at considerable length, he would not add to remarks with which he fully agreed. He approved of the system of writing off a certain amount for buildings and water-works depreciation account. Speaking on the management of the Joint Schools' Committee, he said that the teachers were paid comparatively very poorly.

Dr. Bhalchandra, during the course of his remarks, drew attention to a paragraph in the report, recording the loss of nearly one thousand rupees. This fact, he said, was never brought to the notice of the Corporation. He also called attention to the abominable condition of drains and sewerage in certain localities, particularly at Holi Chuckla and Funneswady. The inhabitants of the latter locality were suffering from the effects of sewer gas. He deprecated the remarks made against the drainage committee who for the last two or three years, had been carrying on their work of collecting evidence with a view to arrive at an accurate and correct conclusion. When the report of that committee was published, the Corporation would find that much attention had been devoted to the subject from week to week for the purpose of arriving at some definite conclusion on a question which has been vexing the public mind for a very long time. He did not approve of the inclusion of the Leper Asylum report as an appendix to the Municipal Administration Report. The Leper Asylum was a distinct institution and like other institutions of a similar kind, it was only supported by the Municipality who gave a contribution. He therefore moved an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded and the Municipal Commissioner be requested not to include in future the report and accounts of the Leper Asylum in the Municipal Administration Report.

Dr. N. F. Katrak seconded the amendment. He dwelt at some length on the overcrowding of the city, the density being greater than that in London. The cause of the heavy mortality, he thought, was deficient ventilation and crookedness of streets, and imperfect drainage arrangements coupled with the apathy of the natives. He believes that one-third of the mortality was due to overcrowding. Poor people should therefore be provided with cheap and model residential quarters. Their large surplus could be spent with advantage in this direction. In spite of their spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees, the mortality of the city did not show any decrease.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas said that the amount of money spent on account of law charges was very heavy, Rs. 48,000 Some way should be found to keep the charges within proper limit.

Mr. Wacha remarked that barristers' fees ought to be reduced first. (A laugh.)

Mr. Kursondas: Yes, I think that ought to be done. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton said that the subject before the Council being a very important one and the previous speakers being all natives, European members should also take some part in the debate. During the course of a long speech Mr. Hamilton touched on various points and made an appeal to the Corporation to provide broad roads and open spaces to serve as lungs for the city and to give relief to the poor. He also urged the necessity of providing the poor with free dispensaries, free education and public baths. He admitted that the Corporation had done a great deal for the city, but he thought the wants of the poor should be thought of before they embarked on improvements which would do more good to the future generation than the present. In the interests of public health, the public good, the overcrowding should be remedied first, because it was a fruitful source of disease and crime. He knew that human beings were most shamelessly crowded together, a family of eight or ten persons occupying one small room only. The Municipality provided and maintained commodious houses for wild animals and should do all that was in their power to give relief to the poor in this direction. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasji, in summing up the debate, while agreeing with most of Mr. Hamilton's suggestions, contended that Rome was not built in a day and Bombay could not be made perfect in a day. The Corporation were giving relief to the poor by degrees as opportunities presented and funds permitted.

Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment on a division was carried.

OFFER TO ERECT DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The following was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks:—Letter to the President and members of the Corporation, dated 5th September, 1894, from Hadji Abdoolsuttar Hadji Oomar Saub, offering to erect, at his own cost, two drinking fountains, one at Dadar Road and the other at New Sewri Road.

ANOTHER GIFT REJECTED.

The next business was a letter from the Acting Commissioner, submitting for the consideration of the Corporation, an offer from Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit, Bart, to erect, at his own expense, a drinking fountain and cattle trough at the junction of Tardeo, Falkland, and Arthur Roads on the site shown on tracing forwarded in order to perpetuate the memory of his late son, Mr. Kavasji Dinsha Petit.

Dr. Cawasji proposed that sanction be given to the construction of the fountain of cattle trough on the conditions mentioned in the letter. That, under the terms of section 269 of the Municipal Act, sanction should be given to the supply of water to the fountain and cattle trough, and that on completion, the work be handed over to the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the city.

Dr. Kat

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAZHER to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WASHING DERBY TIES—Ans. 2 4, 6, 8, and 10 each. Sale on last Christmas, 10,000. Liberal Discount to Merchants.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Yonnghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MUSCAT HULWA, Re. 1 per Tin. BUSSORAH (Kalifat) DATES, Re. 1 per Box. Beautifully Fresh and Nice.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish VICTORIA, by Offord, London, and a LANDAULETTE, by Kesterton, London, owner leaving India. Apply "A. B.," 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. F. Yorke Smith's Valuable Furniture, Rifle, etc., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on 24th and 25th instant. Garden, at 6-30 a.m., on the 24th.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS, the most useful and compact ever offered. Perfectly Stormproof. Can be used as a Lantern, Table Lamp, Wall Lamp, and Hanging Lamp. A very necessary Companion in the Jungle.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

WITH the exception of the figures relating to Cotton, enabling us to complete our weekly statistics given below, no further commercial or financial news is to hand through Reuter of later date than that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening. The Cotton in sight in New York on Friday was 1,830,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	373,000	253,000	272,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	92,000	82,000	99,000
" " Continent	116,000	105,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,387,000	1,106,000	1,115,000
" exports to U. K. do.	317,000	214,000	267,000
" to Continent do.	377,000	291,000	174,000
" Stock in the Ports	720,000	739,000	849,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 19th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	2,690,000	2,648,510	2,980,990
" " Surats	168,000	154,060	210,060

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	708,000	835,530	1,028,690
" London	10,000	10,000	9,000
American Afloat	180,000	120,000	185,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	908,000	975,530	1,232,690
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 9-32d.	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2 1-16.	3 15-16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	21-32d.	1d.	1d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,59,473
" " Branches	...	"	2,91,556
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	59,37,785
Government Securities	Dec	"	10,189
Other Authorized "	...	"	1,01,712
Loans	Dec.	"	3,44,974
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,80,207
Balances with other Banks	...	"	4,02,718
Cash	...	"	49,18,213

The continued abundance of Money up to the end of last week is indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning, and showing an increase in the Cash Balance of some 49¼ lakhs, at 274¾ lakhs, since the date of the previous Return. This considerable addition to the Balance was due to the large increase of 59¼ lakhs on Private Deposits; for, in the other items of Loans and Bills Discounted which go to show the position of the trade demand for Money, there was not much movement, some decrease in Loans having been only partly counterbalanced by a small addition to Bills Discounted. The diminution of some 61 lakhs trade requirements, however, by which the Cash Balance stood to be augmented, became considerably less, as shown in the Return, chiefly owing to Government withdrawals from the Bank's head office and its branches.

COTTON.—Nothing has been done in this staple to-day by exporters, and the tone of the market has been quiet, while prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have bought only 600 bales, consisting of 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 132-42; 200 Kode Ginned, at Rs. 132-40; 100 Omrawuttee, at Rs. 147; and 50 Nugger, at Rs. 145 per candy.

Official telegraphic advices from the Cotton-growing districts of this morning's date report crop prospects much improved in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts of the Bengal circle, and also some improvement in the later sowings at Beawar, in which district, and at Agra, picking had partially begun. In the Oomra circle, where picking had also partially commenced, the weather, on the whole, had not been so favourable as in the previous week, further rain, reaching ten inches at Dhulia, having fallen. In the Broach and Dhollera circles the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, improvement was expected owing to the rain, which was general over the district.

WHEAT has been quiet to-day, with transactions for export on about the previous small scale, quotations being as folllows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	13	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10	6 "
Red Delhi	" 3	2	6 "
Hard Yellow	" 3	12	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0 "
Hard Red	" 3	6	0 "

SEEDS have also been a quiet market, with a small export business passing; and the price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0	to Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-0-0	to " 6-2-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0		"
Do. Red do.	" 5-8-0	to " 5-12-0	"
Gingelly White	" 43-0-0		per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-8-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	609 bales.
Wheat	5,382 cwts.
Linseed	4 534 "
Rapeseed	1,452 "
Gingelly	6,994 "
Peppyseed	855 "
Groundnuts	1,420 "
Castorseed	2,549 "
Rice	6,105 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for ready business, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for forward transfer and delivery, respectively, at which a very moderate amount was taken; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 3-8d. for October-November delivery; 1s. 1 13-32d. for December-January; and 1s. 1 7-16d. later; at which also we have heard of but little offering. From Calcutta we hear that rates are much the same as those ruling here, which closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 3/8d.	"
Francs do.	1·40¾	"

with forward Bank remittance quotted at 1s. 1 5-16d.; and Mercantile Bills at 1s. 1 13-32d. to 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 102 15-16 for account, and remained at these quotations throughout the day, closing on the same level, in both positions, in a quiet but steady market.

SHARES have been without movement to-day, the only change in our list this evening being a decline of 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,257½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 20, compared with the Statement of October 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 13. Rs.	Oct. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,98,700	47,49,227
Do. do. at Branches	27,21,544	24,32,988
Other Deposits	4,19,67,700	4,79,05,485
Post Bills	3,842	3,842
Cash Credits, undrawn	35,51,066	35,10,100
Rs.	6,83,55,852	7,33,01,642
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	97,56,742	97,46,553
Other authorised Securities	24,51,194	23,49,482
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities	55,10,106	54,11,644
Loans do. do. do.	72,68,752	69,23,778
Bills Discounted and purchased	98,81,574	1,00,64,581
Dead Stock	3,95,832	3,95,832
Stamps and Stationery	25,072	25,051
Bullion		
Balance with other Banks	5,13,231	9,15,939
Cash	3,25,50,559	3,74,68,772
Rs.	6,83,55,852	7,33,01,642

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT OCTOBER 21.

10 p.m. ... 81·0

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	85·4
10 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENTON—October 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of J Benton, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

BOUVERIE—October 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of W N Bouverie, Election Department, of a son.

HALL—October 19, at the "Home," Woodlands, Coonoor the wife of Horatio M Hall, Esq, Cotn ady Estate, Palghaut, of a son.

HILL—October 18, at The Home, "Woodlands," Coonoor, the wife of F J Hill, of a daughter.

LOWRY—October 16, at Cochnada, the wife of C J Lowry, of a son

MARRIAGES.

DE WILTON—CULLEN—Oct ber 3, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev Fortescue Cole, A W de Wilton, Captain Indian Staff Corps, eld st son of the late Surgeon-Major Rdv Wilton, M D, to Marie E P Cullen, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel P Cullen, M D, I M S.

FOX—HAMMOND—October 8, at St Thomas's Church, Hissar, by the Rev F E D Cobbold, Chapl in of Ferozepore, Archibald Douglas Fox to Jessica Rosalind Hammond of Lahore.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1894.

WHEN we commenced this series of articles upon the Native Press we avowed the intention of commending what we might find to be good, as well as of controverting or correcting misrepresentation and error. And that intention has been fairly fulfilled. Indeed we confess, and confess with pleasure, that a closer study of the native papers than was previously habitual to us has on the whole raised our opinion of the ability and judgment with which many of them are conducted. Nor, on reflection after the event, does this appear surprising. For the faults are on the surface and the merits are deeper-laid; and violence and extravagance are by their nature more conspicuous than moderation and sober sense. Fair and truthful criticisms are taken as a matter of course, while remarks of an opposite character attract attention. And a closer acquaintance with the merits of the better class of papers makes us more than ever lament that the weakness and folly and dishonesty of a few members should go so far to give to occasional or careless readers an impression that the whole body of the Native Press is worthless and beneath contempt. These remarks have been prompted by the recent perusal of some passages written in the worst style of new Indian journalism. There is, perhaps, nothing more hopelessly feeble in the whole realm of disputation than the habit of seizing on some blind, unconscious, physical fact, and blandly assuming that it speaks with a definite meaning to one purport, when it might just as well be taken to mean the exact opposite or anything else under the sun. One native journal, in a long article, meant to ridicule what the wiser papers regarded as a very interesting and important occasion, namely, the meeting of the enlarged Legislative Council, observed that now "and again, the wind roared through the windows, as if it meant to laugh to scorn the dignity of those grave and wise-looking senators." Our contemporary seems to regard such an occurrence as the blowing of the wind as a declaration on the part of Nature that the proceedings of the Council were a sham. How could the writer set down such words and not perceive that he might with equal propriety have recorded that the wind blew through the windows and filled the head of its own representative. We fail to see that the one statement would be a whit more unnecessary than the other.

Again the *Rajyabhakta* gives us a similar specimen of discussion with evident malicious intention behind. It says in connection with the bursting of the Gohna lake that it thinks that "this lake represents the collected sins of those who have slaughtered cows, and being filled up with the blood of the slaughtered cows is now about to burst." Why, we wonder, cows rather than, for instance, the countless victims of the thugs in the past, or the widows of the present day. But we need not dwell on such nonsense, and the whole article, with its impossible metaphor, is sufficiently disposed of by the sensible remark of the united *Gujarat Mitra* and *Gujarat Darpan* that "thanks to the vigilance of the Government and the telegraph establishment along the lake the burst has proved much less dangerous than it was feared. The arrangements of the telegraph department and the zealous and enterprising behaviour of the staff cannot be too strongly recommended. It was mainly due to their forewarning messages that the evils of the danger were averted." The combination of the two Surat papers just named into a single publication has been made the occasion of a formal declaration of the policy to be followed by the united journal, and becomes an event of some importance to those who watch the development and hope for the improvement of the Native Press. The declaration is made with more of self-laudation than is agreeable to English ears, but nevertheless is full of promise and of unmistakeable good intentions. Englishmen at large (and perhaps the President of the Surat Municipality in particular) may wonder at the expression "butter-and-honey sycophancy" in the following extract, but taking the declaration as a whole we think there is good cause to give it a very cordial welcome: "The greatest good of the greatest number, and the preservation and advancement of the national tone, calibre, and interests are the main guides of our policy. No false patriotism to defend evils indefensible, nor any butter-and-honey sycophancy to burn incense to the celestials of rank and power, native or foreign, will be our part in the performance of our duties. Our first duty will be to correctly interpret the views and aims of the Government to the public and to faithfully express the wishes and aspirations of the people. To be serviceable in advancing the course of social and political reforms such as would be conducive to intellectual advancement, mental calibre, development of social and political reforms and to the prosperity of the people is another object of this paper." We notice that the motto of the younger journal of the two which commends "the gradual paths of an aspiring change" has been preferred to that of the older one which merely pleaded for general equality. No one we think will be disposed to quarrel with the editors for this selection. And in a later issue of the joint paper, after making allowances for the conventional mannerism of party warfare we catch an agreeable tone of liberality in the following passage: "At a meeting held under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association it was resolved to organise a constitutional party in Parliament as a counterblast against the Indian Parliamentary Committee and many retired Anglo-Indians who support the views of the official bureaucracy of this country. If we were as ungenerously disposed towards this counterblast as our Anglo-Indian worthies are towards the India party we would pay our Anglo-Indian contemporaries in their own coin. But we will do better than that and wish that the Anglo-Indian Defence party and the Indian Committee would between them succeed in securing a reasonable attention to Indian questions in Parliament." We accept this recognition that there may possibly be some merit and use in an opponent, as an instalment of that "aspiring change" which is so desirable for the Indian Empire.

THOUGH Lord Wenlock is as keen a cricketer as Lord Harris, Madras has not made that amount of progress as Bombay in the game during the past five years, "and can't tell why." So distressed have Madras cricketers become on this score, that they seriously proposed engaging a professional cricketer to instruct the players of the college clubs of Madras. But the idea has been abandoned, as the cricketing public of Madras was unable to raise the Rs. 2,500, the sum by which it was calculated professional tuition could be procured. The *Indian Journal of Education*, which is published in Madras, expresses its surprise that anyone should have been sanguine enough to think that so large a sum could be raised for this purpose. The college clubs, it seems, are not wealthy, and probably in nearly all of them, the *Journal* thinks, there is a difficulty in raising enough money to pay for the absolutely necessary implements of the game. The public decline to contribute on the ground that in supporting the ordinary work of the Athletic Association they are doing as much for sports as can fairly be expected. The *Journal* overlooks the class from which assistance might be almost demanded, "the old boys," and proceeds to point out many objections to the scheme which, doubtless, were fully considered by its originator. It is held to be an objection that any one club cannot have the services of the professional for more than one afternoon a week, and on this account he would lose interest in his pupils, and would be "confused by a constant succession of dusky faces." It is also objected that he might be above his work, and perform his duties in a perfunctory manner. There is something in the first objection; but the cricketers would not expect after a season's training to be Daffs or Graces, and one afternoon a week would suffice to show each man his defects, and produce two or three good men who would leaven the lump. As to the succession of dusky faces confusing him, that is impossible. It does not require any effort in Bombay to distinguish between Writer and Bapasola and Gagrat, or even between the two Modys. The suggestion that the professional would be above his work, is only worthy of dismissal. If a man were above professional cricketing, he would not take to it, and such a contingency could be fully provided against by entrusting the selection of a man to an English amateur going home on leave. There are many professionals at home who would be glad to come out during the time that there is no cricket in England and who would work with a will in Madras. But then there is still the monetary question. Let us help Madras cricketers out of their difficulty. Why not engage a Parsee? There are, we expect two or three excellent all round men who would glory in the work. They could be conveyed to Madras for much less than a man from Home; would work for less, and their services could be secured year after year, if desired, at little cost. Moreover, they would ask less remuneration probably than an Englishman, who would naturally require more for leaving his native land for a distant shore. There are no obstacles in the way of the achievement of the Madras cricketers' desire, if they will only set to work with a will.

JEYPORE still steadily encourages the study of Sanskrit, and last year a sum of close upon nine thousand rupees was spent in the encouragement. Since the time of Maharaja Jay Sinha, Jeypore has been a famous seat of Sanskrit learning and a favourite resort of Sanskrit scholars from all parts of India—a fact which the principal of the local college deems it necessary to record in his report just to hand. In former days, it seems, pandits kept independent schools of their own, each in his own house, "where they received pupils in the true orthodox style." Maharaja Ram Sinha foresaw that this system would not last, and that it was impossible to achieve such satisfactory results by this method of teaching as by a systematised method such as he subsequently introduced. The innovation may have been unpopular with individual teachers, but it was greatly to the advantage of students. He amalgamated the several schools—dignified in the report by the name of academies—into a single institution, and founded the Sanskrit College at Jeypore, securing the services of the most able professors obtainable "in order to bring their distinguished erudition to the advantage of his own people?" This was half-a-century ago, but it was not until the time of the present Maharaja, Madho Sinha, that it showed any signs of material prosperity. His Highness caused the institution to be reorganised and the teaching staff strengthened. Title examinations on the model of those of Benares and Calcutta, were introduced, and regular arrangements made to prepare boys for these examinations in the various branches of Sanskrit learning. Especial care is said to have been taken to make the pupils, "not only erudite and well-informed, but also practical and well-behaved. Provision has also been made to render them fitter for State employments, and more useful in society." Great attention is likewise paid to ensure in the boys a habit of writing and speaking Sanskrit with facility, the old system of learning by rote being discouraged as far as possible. Notwithstanding all this progress, we are told that, as the Sanskrit College is intended entirely for the education of the Brahmins in their classics, none but the higher class Hindus, who are permitted by the *Shastras* to read them, are allowed to have any connection with it. A pity perhaps, but in a State like Jeypore caste prejudices are still strong. The College now contains nine classes, and a complete course of instruction is given in Sanskrit Grammar and Philology, *Belles Lettres*, Logic and Philosophy, Mathematics, Law, Medicine, and the Vedas. There is also attached to the College a preparatory school, divided into five graduated classes, fixing up boys for the higher studies in the college department. The numerical strength of the College, at the close of the year under review, was 204, with an average daily attendance of 143, against 192 with an average daily attendance of 98 in the previous year—an increase which there is reason to believe will continue to grow, for education is given free in the Jeypore College. No tuition or admission fee is exacted from the pupils. The College is entirely supported by the Durbar. Liberal grants in stipends, scholarships, and prizes are offered to enable the poor pupils to profit by the whole course of instruction.

KARWAR is aggrieved that it has not the advantages of communication with the coast and with neighbouring towns that it thinks it ought to have, and the inhabitants have consequently memorialised the Bombay Government on the subject. In this document, which bears date October 6, the memorialists remind Government that in July, twelvemonths, on the termination of the Portuguese Treaty, they urged the necessity which, in their opinion, existed for an independent outlet to the sea coast, for the traffic of the Southern Mahratta Railway other than the present tedious and obstructive W. I. P. Railway Line, via Marmagao. At the same time the claims of the port of Karwar to be the terminus of the Southern Mahratta Railway System to the coast were strongly urged upon Government. The memorialists were then informed that there was not much probability of either money or a guarantee being available for some time to come, for railway extension to Karwar, but that if at any future time there should be any likelihood of the Government of India making or guaranteeing another line to the West Coast, the natural desire of the inhabitants of Karwar that their port should be selected would not be overlooked. And now that there is a scheme afloat for a new line from Karad Station, Poona Branch, S. M. R., via Chiploon to Bombay harbour, they wish the claims of Karwar to be considered. They believe that Hubli, being the centre of the Southern Mahratta Railway system, a line to connect that town with the port of Karwar should be first selected for the extension and development of their traffic. Its port and harbour, they represent, afford facilities available at all times of the year, and it possesses the advantage of being nearer than Bombay to the ports in Europe by two days' journey. They submit that the line proposed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from Hubli, via Karad and Chiploon, would be five times longer than the direct line from Hubli to Karwar—thus greatly enhancing the cost of the proposed line of railway in comparison with the short length of line from Hubli to Karwar, which is about 105 miles only. Moreover, they think, this increased length of line will tend naturally to increase the traffic charges to be borne on the goods which must be sent by the Karad and Chiploon line, now proposed in supersession of the present W. I. P. Railway line to Marmugao. The port of Karwar was established as an outlet for the traffic of the Southern Mahratta Country, and the people pray that railway lines may carry goods to the wharves and piers they have there. Though the Southern Mahratta Railway Company propose to run the line from Chiploon to Bombay first, there is nothing to prevent them also constructing the line to Karwar, though it is not probable this will be done within the next few years. Though we may be able to hold out no hope to Karwar, it is impossible not to sympathise with its people.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 1 a.m., yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday.

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, that tickets for admission to view the s. s. Caledonia can be obtained at the company's office (price eight annas, each person). The proceeds will be given to the European and Native hospitals.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th September 1894 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Czar is rather better to-day, after sleeping fairly well last night.

Oct. 22.

Special copies of the Russian newspapers, omitting reference to the Czar's illness, are printed for the perusal of his Majesty, who still rises daily and reads the papers.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA.

It is stated that the Czarina has had a slight attack of paralysis.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that peace negotiations are proceeding at Seoul.

KING ALEXANDER.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

King Alexander of Servia has returned here, after visiting Emperor William in Berlin.

THE BELGIUM ELECTIONS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.

The elections to the Chamber of Representatives are now complete.

104 Catholics, 29 Socialists, and 19 Liberals have been elected.

ISAK KHAN CLAIMS THE AMIRSHIP.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.

It is reported that Ishak Khan claims the Throne of Afghanistan, in case of the death of the Amir Abdul Rahman, possibly with the secret support of Russia.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DARMESTETER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The death of Professor Darmesteter, the eminent Orientalist, is announced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

HIS SUCCESSOR NOMINATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The Amir continues to improve. The Mir Munshi of the British Agency, at Kabul, writing on the 16th instant, reports that the Amir was better.

His Highness has announced that his eldest son, Habibulla, is to succeed him. The Afghan Sirdars and Generals have been apprised of it, and commanded to accept this settlement of succession.

THE KHYBER-ASMAR SECTION DELIMITATION.

The Amir's illness has caused a break in the negotiations regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section frontier. Mr. Udny stands fast at Simla for the present.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

A private telegram received, to-day, states that the latest intelligence from Kabul was to the effect that the improvement in the Amir's health is continued.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE'S TOUR.

General Walker, Director-General of Ordnance, visits the following places during his coming tour:—Kirkee, Poona, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, and the districts.

THE KHEL WAZIRIS.

Another raid is reported to have been committed, to-day, by the Khel Waziris, on the frontier tribes.

A NEW RAILWAY CODE.

The new railway rules will be completed almost at once. The chief object is to place the existing railway rules in a proper order.

Modifications and alterations have been recently proposed in connection with the management of the railways working open lines and general train services.

THE WAZIRISTAN ESCORT.

All troops are now concentrated at Kajuri Kach, but will leave there almost immediately.

The Waziristan delimitation escort, with the exception of the 20th Punjab Infantry, left Kajuri Kach, to-day, *en route* Wano, *via* Spin. The 20th Punjab Infantry remains at Kajuri Kach until the 25th to escort the convoy of supplies.

Very favourable reports have been received from the Waziristan Commission, dated the 18th instant. The health of the escort is excellent, and the forces will leave Kajuri Kach almost immediately.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE.

The Lyall Committee will conclude its work on 1st November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVEEPOOL, Oct. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady,

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 13-16
Bar Silver	28 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..		...	...
Teheran	22	1	59 a.m.	...	27
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages t Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22n October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	28	...	3
" Karachi	..	12	..	1
" Madras	..	25	..	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

I am told that the design for the new British dollar for the Far East has been somewhat altered. It is now settled that it will have on one side a handsome commanding figure of Britannia, standing, not sitting as is the case on the copper coinage in Great Britain. On the other side will be the well-known Chinese key pattern key design, with the words "one dollar" in English, Chinese and Malay. The weight of the new coin is definitely fixed at 416 grains, 900 fine, or exactly the same as the Japanese yen. The new coins will, it is hoped, be in evidence before long, and as the present premium on Mexican dollars over bar silver is about 6 per cent., the British dollar, it is argued, will have a good start, and will soon establish itself in popular favour. The question of where the dollar is to be coined has not yet been settled, but it is thought that the Bombay Mint may be utilised for the purpose.

Although the Indian tea auctions this week has been somewhat lighter than those of last week, still the quantity offered reached 39,600 packages, and the result proved disappointing. In anticipation of heavy supplies coming forward, the market has been dull, and all but the finest sorts are easier, some grades showing a fall of 2d. per lb. On Monday a very heavy sale takes place, the total amounting to 26,644 packages. Ceylon teas, on the other hand, have been firm, and a strong demand for all grades has characterised the auctions. The shipments during the next few months are likely to be light, those for September being estimated at 3,500,000lb., and buyers are consequently endeavouring to supply their requirements, and fine pekoes are making more money. The consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea in this country is on the increase, the excess over last year from the 1st January to the 31st August amounted to 8,159,611lb. of Indian and 5,511,247lb. of Ceylon.

In regard to the present extremely low prices of wheat, writes a County correspondent, every thinking person must consider what will be the result for the agricultural population, far away the largest trade in the kingdom; and then what is to be the remedy for the present state of things? It almost seems as if it would pay better to lay all arable land to grass, grow stock only, and purchase our corn entirely from abroad. If each agricultural labourer could have a house and garden large enough to keep him and his family, and there were no chance of war ever facing us, this would undoubtedly be a simple way out of the difficulty; but unfortunately the latter must always be reckoned, in which case all foreign supplies would be probably vastly decreased and possibly cut off entirely, while the former is Utopian. It is an old saying "Never grumble at affairs unless you can suggest a remedy," and I venture to suggest, as I have constantly done for the last seven or eight years, that a feasible and simple one is to be found in bimetallism, or a fair market value for both metals employed in our currency. I purposely omit copper, because it is too heavy and cumbrous for anything but its present use, otherwise there is no reason why it should not be included and find its proper market value also. I do not propose any attempt at an "international" fixing of price of either metal, but only open market, and as the simplest way of doing that to open the Mint for the free coinage of both, but, avoiding Lord Liverpool's error of doing it gratis for the owners and consequently at a loss to the Government, making a small charge to cover cost of coinage, wear and tear, and a very small profit. What would be the result? Silver would at once go up in value, being again a legal tender to an unlimited amount, and as long as it paid people to have their silver coined they would do so; and, of course, the more they brought the better it would be for the Mint and the Government, and consequently reduced taxation. That this is feasible is shown by the fact that the French Mint, being kept open for the free coinage of silver until 1873, maintained the price of silver; and it is easy to see that if the only market for that commodity—speaking generally—is closed, its value must fall, and the result is that while the 1873 price was 5s. an ounce, the 1894 price is 2s. 6d., omitting fractions—just half. One other method would have the same result, and in both cases there would be an immediate advantage to trade of all sorts, but this one would entail more trouble and no gain to the Government and a constant refixing of values. It is this. Instead of taking silver at token value, let the actual market value of it be the legal one, then instead of 20s. for one golden sovereign we should now have 40s., and instead of the farmer only getting 18s. (18-20 of a sovereign) for his quarter of wheat, he would still get the 18/20, but it would be worth 36s., a fair and reasonable price, for both sides appear satisfied that the purchasing power of silver has not decreased but that of gold has increased. That the present position is now acute there is no denying; everyone knows it and everyone feels it, and I again put forward these views in the hope that they may suggest a possible solution and cure, which would affect no one adversely but the large holders of gold, who, by the way, have attained their present position by what can only be called an act of spoliation of the Government in making it illegal to pay debts to them in the same currency under which they were incurred. I refer to the National Debt of course.

The monthly returns of Manchester trade show that the earlier half of September was marked by a moderately full flow of business. The current of demand was not by any means uniformly free in the various departments, nor even in the same department, but it gradually extended over a large portion of the market, and many previously neglected descriptions of goods and yarns received more attention. Thus the position of producers, as a whole, became somewhat stronger, and prices in some cases showed a slightly hardening tendency. On the 12th Sept., however, the publication of Mr. Henry Neill's views of the prospects of the American cotton crop cast a new light upon the situation. Immediately before this revelation reports had been coming from the States of serious injury to the crop from excessive rains and shedding of bolls. Mr. Neill held that the fruitage of the crop was immense, that such shedding as had occurred was simply a natural process of thinning, and that, as the area planted was greater than that of 1891, when the yield reached 9,035,000 bales, and the condition of the plant much better, there was no question of the present crop being less than it was then, whilst it might, with favourable weather onward, considerably exceed 9,500,000 bales. These figures made a distinct impression, although they were not at once adopted, and the impression has deepened, with the result that the cotton market has become weaker, and the minds of buyers in all the principal channels of distribution for goods and yarns have shown increasing apprehension of a possible fall of prices in Manchester. A further circumstance tending to depress the market is the downward course of Indian exchange during the last two or three weeks. This has not prevented the execution of a certain amount of business for India, but it has caused a reduction of sterling limits, and has concurred with the unsettlement in the cotton market to lessen the volume of practicable orders. Indirectly, too, the check to buying for the dependency has not been without effect in other departments. The India business is so enormous that no important increase or decrease in its amount can take place without producing an appreciable effect throughout the market. The China and other Eastern exchanges have also given way, but not so seriously as to account entirely for the comparatively small amount of buying for the various Asiatic markets outside India. In the cloth departments the current of business, though not large, has probably been equal to the rate of production. So far as staple India goods are concerned, it was certainly so in the first fortnight. Latterly, however, the Indian demand has fallen off rapidly. On the other hand, the China demand, which was at first very slow, has, in some cases at least, become rather better during the last two or three weeks.

The China Customs returns for the second quarter of the year, April to June, show an increase of the revenue from this source of nearly three per cent, in spite of the disorganisation of trade caused by the decline in the gold price of silver. The influences of the war were, of course, not then in operation. This recovery, moreover, followed a recovery of about 500,000 taels in the first quarter of 1894. The amount collected in the second quarter is, however, less than in the corresponding periods of 1892 and 1891, as the following figures show:—1894, 6,025,264 taels; 1893, 5,864,774; 1892, 6,113,677; 1891, 6,390,057; 1890, 5,498,299. Of the twenty regular treaty ports twelve show an improvement against last year, these being Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Ichang, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Wenchow, Foochow, Swatow, and Kiungchow. Eight showed a decline—Hankow, Kiukiang, Ningpo, Tamsui, Tainam, Amoy, Canton, and Pakhoi. The duties under each head show an increase with the exception of opium, transit, and opium likin. With regard to opium it must be pointed out that upwards of 60,000 taels was derived from native opium. As regards the trade of Shanghai in particular, the imports of foreign opium showed an increase, and also the imports of cotton piece goods, the latter most marked in grey and white shirtings, American drills, English jeans, and English and American shirtings. On the other hand, there was a decline in the imports of dyed shirtings, T cloths, chintzes, lawns and muslins and handkerchiefs. In woollen goods there was an almost general decline and a considerable improvement in metals. In export there was a general improvement. The table relating to the precious metals shows an import of gold from Chinese treaty ports and Korea to the value of 1,588,421 taels and an export of the same metal to foreign countries to the value of 3,968,909 taels; with an import of silver from foreign countries to the value of 7,533,191 taels, and an export of the same metal to Chinese treaty ports to the value of 7,470,418 taels. The report of the Shanghai Bonded Warehouses shows very considerable withdrawals from bond during the quarter the stocks remaining in bond on June 30 last being considerably smaller than on June 30 in the previous year.

New South Wales is not faring any better than the other Australian Colonies, the revenue for the past quarter amounting to £2,288,000 or £110,000 less than in 1893. The land and railway receipts declined—which is a proof of depression. In New Zealand the Foreign Insurance Companies Bill has passed the House of Representatives. Fire and Marine Insurance companies are now exempted from lodging a deposit upon giving satisfactory proof of soundness. Foreign life insurance companies which were to have been called upon to make a deposit of £50,000 in order to transact business in the colony, need only, where the amount of the policies does not exceed £100,000, lodge a deposit of £1,000, but they are required to lodge an additional deposit of £5,000 for every £100,000 until the sum of £50,000 has been deposited. We take the above from a telegram in the *Times*. The tax thus imposed upon insurance companies appears to be in the interest of the Government Insurance Department.

Operations in the Scotch shipbuilding yards were considerably interfered with last month by the scarcity of fuel consequent upon the colliery dispute. Builders, and the iron and steel manufacturers who supply their materials in order to get work out of hand, paid high prices for coal, and the launchings reached the respectable total of 38,612 tons, against 36,904 tons in August, and only 18,565 tons in September, 1893. The inquiry for new shipping continued slack, but the contracts entered into, including the sale of one or two steamers built or partially built on speculation, embraced a tonnage nearly, if not quite, equal to the amount put into the water. It is understood that British shipowners have lately sold several steamers which were not of quite the most modern type to foreign buyers, and that some of the recent contracts have been made rather for the purpose of replacing these than because of any improvement in the freight markets. During the nine months ended September 30 the tonnage launched in Scotland amounted altogether to 271,056 tons, against 209,631 tons in the corresponding period of 1893, 319,510 tons in 1892, 257,839 tons in 1891, and 304,094 tons in 1890. The quantity of shipping under construction and contracted for in the United Kingdom at the end of September will shortly be published by Lloyd's Registry, and it is feared that it will show a considerable falling off when compared with the returns referring to the corresponding date in recent years.

Speaking at Lisheard the other evening, Mr. Courtney addressed himself to the subject of commercial and agricultural depression in a tone at once practical and philosophical. Agricultural depression, he said, was not peculiar to England; it existed all over the world. And what was the secret of it? In answering this question, Mr. Courtney set a good example by going straight to the original evil—the lowness of prices—instead of beating about the bush for other causes. Wheat at sixteen shillings a quarter cannot possibly remunerate the producer, even if the land is his own, and without a rise in prices no readjustment of the relations between the different classes interested in agriculture can bring any permanent relief. But Mr. Courtney fancies that he does see a prospect of a recovery in the price of wheat, and a recovery which would benefit the producer without injury to the consumer. The main reason why so little money is given for any commodity, is the scarcity of the money itself. Gold has now become comparatively scarce, partly owing to a falling off in the supply, partly because certain European nations have adopted an exclusively gold standard. But Mr. Courtney cherishes the hope that future discoveries of gold may be in store for us, which will have the effect of restoring prices, if not to the old level, at least to one which would again render wheat-growing profitable. It may be said, of course, that if an increased supply of gold had the effect of making wheat dearer, it would make other things dearer too. But Mr. Courtney combats this argument by suggesting that retail prices are not affected in so marked a degree by the scarcity or abundance of the precious metals, and that the farmer would secure the advantage of increased wholesale prices without having to give more money for his clothes, food, or agricultural implements. But if the recovery of the agricultural interest is to be general, and not confined only to the farmer, wages, at all events, must rise. Wheat and beef, says Mr. Courtney, would not be more difficult, while gold would be easier, to get. Therefore, of course, the agricultural labourer is to reap the benefit of it in the form of increased wages. These, moreover, the farmer could well afford to pay, if a larger supply of gold affected him in the way that Mr. Courtney represents.

Following an excellent custom of previous years, the *Warehouseman and Draper* publishes nearly 500 reports from retail drapers in all parts of England on the retail drapery trade of the past spring and summer. Their general tenour is surprisingly unfavourable. In the wholesale warehouses there is a prevailing impression that the distribution of goods, though less than that of an average season, has not been seriously deficient. This view is not borne out by the correspondence before us. Drapers had a very fair business during last winter, and began their spring trade encouraged not only by the successful clearance of their winter supplies, but also by an early season and good weather. The end of the summer has left them with heavy stocks undisposed of. Prominent amongst the reasons assigned is the prevailing wet and cold weather of the summer, which proved especially adverse to sales of cotton prints and light made-up clothing. It is perhaps some compensation for the loss of business arising from this cause that the sale of waterproof garments and umbrellas is frequently stated to have been unusually large. Again, in the eastern counties, representing broadly the grain-growing portion of the country, the almost unprecedentedly low prices of wheat are said to have greatly interfered with the power of customers to buy clothing and household drapery. In the western counties the abundant hay crops, the good state of the pastures, and some advance in the prices of live stock, have placed the agricultural population in a better position, but the effect of the seriously deficient yield of the grass lands in 1893 has not yet been got over.

That the confidence which gives rise to speculation is still wanting in the United States, and noticeably in the raw cotton market, is indicated in the following remarks in Messrs. Hubbard, Price, and Co.'s weekly review of the cotton trade, dated New York, September 21:—"The decline of the past week, in face of the bad crop accounts which have been forwarded from every section of the South, and which are making themselves apparent in the files of the Southern newspapers in addition to their publication by the Government and private sources, is an instance of the incredulity of the public as to the extent of any damage to the growing crops in America this season. If crop accounts of a similar character had been received in previous years, the market undoubtedly would have responded with an advance, notwithstanding the increase in the movement of the receipts over those of last season, for the simple fact that this movement would then be compared to the big crop year and found to be less than in that season.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 1 a.m., yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Acklom, Mrs R E and two daughters
Aikman, Mr R S
Alan Tate, Mrs and infant
Anderson, John Vet-Lieut-Col and Mrs
Andrews' Mrs child
Andrews, Mrs and child
Angus, Miss
Apostilide, Mr
Ashdown, Mr H
Atkins, Mr W H
Begbie, Miss
Buttery, Mr and Mrs
Bowie, Col M M
Bird, Mrs C P and two children
Biggs, Mrs H V and infant
Barrow, Mrs and infant
Bannerman, Mr G
Barthorp, Miss
Barthorp Miss K
Bennett, Mrs and infant
Brown, Rev J A
Brown, Mrs Burton
Baring, Rev F H
Badnall, Miss
Ballen, Mr C
Brander Surg-Major and Mrs E S and infant
Branson, Spring Miss
Clark-Kennedy, Mrs
Cunningham, Miss
Clay, Miss E
Cunningham, Mr and Mrs and two infants
Clarkson, Mrs J W and two children
Carter, Mr H W
Chapman, Mr
Davey, Miss B
Davidson, Mr L
Davidson, Lionel Mr and Mrs and two infants
Dann, Rev and Mrs and two children
Duffus, Mr J C
Daly, Mr
Duckerley, Mr J H
Drury, Miss
Datt, Surg-Lieut-Col R L
Elliott, Dr A J
Edward, Miss
Ebden, Mr and Mrs E J and child
Elith, Sister Mary and two companions
Entwistle, Mr J
Franklin, Miss
Frizelle, Mr Mrs and Miss J
Finlayson, Miss
Fraser, Mrs and two children
Forsyth, Miss
Field, Mr E A
Frost, Miss A
Fulton, Major and Mrs
Graybell, Miss A
Gouzch, Miss
Griffin, Mrs and infant
Hewitt, Major and Mrs W S and two infants
Hildebrand, Mrs
Hudson, Mr
Henderson, Miss
Hamilton, Miss
Hammond, Mrs
Hudson, Mr R
Henderson, Mrs C
Hogg, Mrs
Hickson, Mr J A
Hickson, Mr J R
Hawkins, Mr H M
Haggard, Mrs and infant
Haylar, Miss K
Hotham, Mrs J
Haughton, Miss
Huddlestone, Mr and Mrs and infant
Inglis, Mrs and Miss
Ismay, Mrs Stanley
Ismay, Miss
Johnston, Mr A P
Jackson, Mr J J H
Jhnson, Miss
Knight, Capt W C
King, Mr F A S
King, Mr D
King, Mr R S
Knowles, Lieut A M
Kain, Miss
Kirkwood, Mrs J N S
Laurie, Mrs Edward
Leefe, Mrs C O and two children
Lord, Mrs K M
Leigh Lye, Rev S
Milne, Mr
Miller, Mr J O
McClelland, Mr and Mrs W S
Moore, Rev and Mrs T
Markey, Surg-Col
Mackenzie, Mr G T
McFadyen, Mr J B
McDowell, Mr E H
Macpherson, Miss
Monckton, Miss
McInnes, Rev and Mrs
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Moore, Miss
McNaghten, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Macleod, Mrs Norman and child
Mackie, Mrs
Macpherson, Mr C
Noble, Mr and Mrs G J
Nicholson, Mr T B
Ogilvie, Surg-Lieut
Poyntz, Sanderson Rev and Mrs
Parker, Miss
Penney, Mr F
Philps, Mrs and two infants
Priestley, Mr R
Phillips, Mrs F and infant
Police, Mrs & two daughters
Priestley, Miss
Priestley, Mr N
Parr, Lieut H O
Pratt, Mrs and infant
Prince, Mrs
Riley, Mr G
Roe, Capt G
Remington, Mrs and three children
Roberts, Mrs D T and two children
Roebuck, Disney Col A
Reiss, Mr A
Ridgway, Miss
Robinson, Mr G P
Robertson, Mr and Mrs F A
Rainey, Mr H J
Rainey, Mr J R
Seaton, Mr and Mrs
Sykes, Mrs
Sykes, Mrs T G
Sykes, two Misses
Sikey, Capt F E G
Suart, Mrs W H
Stewart, Mrs
Slack, Mrs
Stephenson, Miss
Small, Mr
Smith, Col Percy
Stewart Macnaghton, Mr
Taylor, Mr W H
Thompson, Miss
Tregear, Mr A
Tregear, Col, Mrs and Miss V W
Taylor, Miss B
Usher, Mr T
Vaughan, Mr W
Wells, Mr and Mrs
Wakefield, Mr C C and Mrs
Watson, Dr and Mrs
Walker, Mrs G H D
Wallace, Capt and Mrs A
Williams, Mrs and two children
Walters, Mrs, and infant
Warburton, Miss
Westmacott, Mrs, and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Alarakia, Mr
Anderson, Mr and Mrs J D
Anderson, Mr T S
Arnold, Mr and Mrs
Borton, Mrs
Bridge, Rev A
Belghton, Mr F D
Brown, Mr and Mrs R C
Bollam, Mr
Bridge, Mrs
Bruce, Foote Mr H
Bruce, Mr G H
Carey, Mr G S
Campbell, Mr G
Carr, Miss
Chapman, Mr C
Cockerill, Mrs and Miss
Cruickshank, Mr D
Chickgur, Mr P
Collingridge, Mr H
Colman, Mr D
Clark, Mr W N
Cunliffe, Mr and Mrs F K
Castobadie, Mr
Denman, Mr J
Etty, Rev and Mrs J
Ellaby, Miss
Ferrier, Rev A
Fincastle, Lord
French, Mr H D
Fitzroy, Hart Col A
Goodridge, Mr J P
Gardner, Col and Mrs R
Gaye, Mr W C
Gordon Canning, Mr
Gibson, Mr H W
Goring, Lieut Jones
Goddard, Miss
Hall, Mr A J
Harris, Mr H N
Hobday, Major J R
Herbst, Mr G
Holmes, Mr W
Hurst, Mr G
Hatton, Rev E P and Mrs
Jackson, Mr A H
Jacob, Col and Mrs S S
Knox, Mr G E
Knox, Capt
Kennedy, Major
Lister, Capt
Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Lang, Mr J
Leckie, Lieut-Col
Lavers, Mr
Lawson, Mr and Mrs A E
Moller, Mrs
Mulock, Mr and Mrs F B
Macpherson, Mr J
McCorkill, Mr and Mrs G
Mackenzie, Col K
Mackie, Mr
Macdonald, Mr D
Moran, Mr S
Maunsell, Major, and friend
Mitchell, Mr H
Moore, Mr C H
Ormiston, Mr G A
Orr, Ewing, Capt J A
Ogilvie, Surg-Lieut W H
Ozanne, Mr C C
Price, Mr and Mrs D P
Prange, Mr F
Phillips, Mr H
Pilkington, Mrs
Pritchard, Mr and Mrs L E
Phipson, Mr and Mrs
Park, Mr A R
Rose, Mr G F
Reid, Mr A H S
Renny-Tailyour, Capt J F B
Rice, Mr and Mrs
Roberts, Mr D T
Rooper, Mr
Rogers, Surg-Capt and Mrs
Saunders, Mr J O B
Smith, Mrs C F
Sharpe, Mr C
Silcock, Mrs J G
Stewart, Mrs A K
Stothert, Mr C E
Shepard, Miss
Smithe, Mr A D
Smithe, Mr R G
Simpson, Mr R A
Thomas, Mr and Mrs W L
Thomas, Mr R J P
Tyabjee, Mr B
Vincent, Mrs R H
Venis, Mr and Mrs A
Young, Mr H
Wyatt, Mr A W
Wallach, Mr
Wheeler, Mr H W
Weston, Mr and Mrs H J
Whymner, Mrs
Woltzer, Mr
Wimberley, Mr C J
Watkins, Lieut and Mrs C F

FROM ISMAILIA.

Buchanan, Dunlop Mr and Mrs McDonnell, Surg-Lieut-Col

FOR KURRACHEE.

Beech, Reginald, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Miss
Chaplin, Charles Mrs
Earle, Mr A
Earle, Miss L
Johnston, Miss Monica
Morris, misses (two)
Pinhey, Mr Edward
Pinhey, Mrs
Rodier, Mr J P
Roydon, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs F H
Speechley, Mr

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. M. Smith, Royal Artillery, has been transferred to the 68th Field Battery.

CAPTAIN J. M. BURT, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on appointment as Adjutant of Artillery and Militia.

LIEUTENANT J. F. R. THOMPSON, 26th Punjab Infantry, is attached temporarily to the 20th Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR R. D. B. RUTHERFORD, Highland Light Infantry, succeeds Major Harden in command of the Naini Tal Depot.

LIEUTENANT J. FRYER, 7th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fryer, commanding Cork District.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE H. D. NAPIER, Central India Horse, has been appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Horse Guards, *vice* Major Gambier, vacated.

THE undermentioned Lieutenants will be posted as follows on arrival in India:—D. M. Griffith, to Sirhind and Lahore Command; H. Biddulph, to Rawalpindi Command; H. E. Winsloe, Presidency and Oudh; H. D Pearson, Meerut; L. E. Hopkins, Madras; W. Robertson and C. F. Anderson, Bombay.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Mortimer, Royal Fusiliers; Captain C. B. Close, Norfolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Whitby and Major H. D. Rossetter, Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Pollock, Scots Fusiliers; Captains E. H. Montresor and R. A. Kane, Sussex Regiment.

THE undermentioned Lieutenants are appointed to the regiments specified on probation for the Staff Corps:—J. H. Hudson, Sussex Regiment, to 22nd Madras Infantry; H. H. G. Stansfeld, Scottish Borderers, to 14th Madras Infantry; P. M. Home, South Staffordshire Regiment, to 44th Gurkhas; F. C. Tregear, West India Regiment, to 16th Bengal Infantry; G. Walton, Warwickshire Regiment, to 26th Punjab Infantry; and W. H. Climo, Berkshire Regiment, 25th Punjab Infantry.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India—Lieutenant J. Randall, 23rd Pioneers, for 6 months. Out of India—Captain H. G. Barrowes, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant H. King, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant F. F. Solly-Flood, 29th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant L. T. Hay, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant R. M. Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months; Major W. T. Mackeson, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant C. K. Bushe, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 6 months.

THE city of Hainburg has been *en fete*, for it celebrated the other day the thousandth year of its existence. In the churches festival services were held; the burghers gave receptions; and all sorts of rejoicings took place among the people. Hainburg, or Heimburg, is a city of Lower Austria, on the Danube, twenty-seven miles from Vienna. It was there that, A.D. 907, the Magyars gained a great victory over the Germans. Hainburg is famous for its Royal tobacco manufactory.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE C. C.

THE R. I. M. C. C.'s record played 24, won 9, lost 11, drawn 4 is an unsatisfactory one, however thank Heaven it has not been more unsatisfactory, but for the excellent all-round cricket of Burjorji. In batting as well as in bowling his services were quite invaluable. Besides averaging 14·13 in the former department, he has taken the large number of 131 wickets, including such excellent batsmen as Greig, Poore, Lord Harris, Dr. Martin, Col. Harris, Gagrat, Raja, &c., and it would be no exaggeration to say that many of the matches which they won were greatly due to his exertions. Jehangirji, Waters and Holland have also done well in the batting department. Jehangirji's display was rather disappointing this season, as I have seen him showing better cricket during past ones, still his average of 13·36 for twenty-two completed innings is a satisfactory one. Waters and Holland are also good bats, and thus their averages of 10·44 and 9·96 for 29 and 26 completed innings respectively speaks for themselves. In the bowling department the R. I. M. C. C. is very weak. There is not a single useful change bowler in the team, and the consequence is that Burjorji and Beaumont are overworked. Shearme is a very good bowler, but he was able to play in a few matches only. I think, however, that B. Araria, a new bowler, who began to play for the club in August last is an acquisition as a good change bowler, and am sure he will be of great assistance to Burjorji and Beaumont next season. The weakest point in the R. I. M. C. C. is undoubtedly their fielding, which, I think, is the worst I have ever seen, and they have lost many a match owing to slack fielding. It is hard upon Burjorji, their slow bowler, to see lots of easy catches off his bowling badly handled by the fieldsmen. Honourable exception, however, must be made of Holland and Jehangirji in this department. A short reference to Mitchell, their wicket-keeper, and I have done. He is, I think, the best wicket-keeper I have seen amongst the local European clubs, being very smart behind the sticks, not missing a single chance of stumping, and can be thoroughly relied on as the safest wicket-keeper.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Ralli's record played 14, won 8, lost 2, drawn 4 is a good one and that is mainly due to the exertions of two men—Gagrat and Writer and in a lesser degree to Machlivala, senr., and Mistri. Gagrat stands at the head of the batting averages with 29·08 for 18 completed innings. His display was very excellent, and his off side play, in particular, was exceedingly attractive. Mistri and Machlivala, senr., have also done well in this line, and their averages of 20·45 and 17·70 are good ones. Mention must also be made of Machlivala, junr., who is a promising colt and is expected to do great things in future. His average of 10 for 10 completed innings is quite satisfactory. In the bowling department, Writer, as usual, has acquitted himself exceedingly well. His bowling was as deadly as ever, and many a times he disposed of very strong batting combinations for a very poor total. Davar, Gagrat, and Machlivala, senr, also deserve mention. Daver is a useful slow bowler, and is undoubtedly a valuable acquisition to Ralli's team. The fielding of the club was, undoubtedly, not good. With four or five exceptions, there is not a reliable fieldsman, and very easy catches were often badly blundered over. Writer had to suffer much, owing to weak fielding, and once he lost the performance of the hat-trick owing to a very easy catch having been badly handled by a certain fieldsman. The excellent show made by this cosmopolitan club during this and the previous season, more than justifies its existence, and I earnestly hope, therefore, that the Bombay Gymkhana executive will see their way to arrange a match with Ralli's next season.

THE MIGRATION OF SYMBOLS.*

THE translation of this book is just published, and will no doubt meet with many readers. Whoever has a spare hour will find here pleasure, instruction, and food for contemplation, for, though it is an exhaustive treatise, it is written in an easy and attractive style, and will well repay the reader, European or Native. No other man than the Count could have written such a book, for the reason that no one is possessed of equal information on the recondite subject, or so capable of grappling with it. "The Three Legs of Sicily and Man, the double-headed eagle, the winged sun," and the *swastika* appeal to a wide range of readers. The last-named symbol may be seen by anyone, who will take the trouble of going to Amboli, graven on the rock, on Padan Hill within a few miles of Bombay, copied in the "Bombay Gazetteer," (Tanna Vol.) and from Troy to Tobermory.

It would be an impertinence in the undersigned to review, far less attempt to criticise such a book, the proof-sheets of which Sir George Birdwood kindly put into our hands a few weeks ago. Sir George is one of the hardest workers in London, and wears his honours meekly, and is even more enthusiastic about everything connected with Bombay than when he left its shores some quarter-of-a-century ago. Long life to him is the prayer of many in Bombay and out of it. He may retire, but he will not retire from the affections of thousands in Western India. This book is profusely illustrated, and is of a moderate price, and we close this brief notice of it with a single extract. The subject is the *aureola*, which curious enough, we had clumsily stumbled upon in a kind of way in the *Times of India*, Sept. 29, before we had the pleasure of seeing this delightful book or even knowing of its existence. We call the reader's attention to it, as it supplies a splendid example of the migration of symbols and the dominion which the nimbus has exercised over the minds of men for countless generations. Velleius Paterculus relates that "at the moment when Augustus entered Rome, the arc of the sun, symmetrically curved round his head, was seen to form a crown of the colour of the rainbow."

J. D.

* By the Count Goblet D. Alviella; with an Introduction by Sir George Birdwood, M.D., K.C.I.E.

ANOTHER KISSING CASE.

That kissing goes, as we are told,
By favour, is historical,
And tho' the saying many hold
Is purely allegorical,

Yet I believe it's really true.
May you, my Public, harken well
While I relate a case to you
That happened once in Clerkenwell.

It's nothing new, upon my word,
No issues great attend on it;
In fact, it often has occurred,
And will again, depend on it.

The parties—for I hold it vain
To pose as Bard Socratical—
Of decent status in the main
Tho' not aristocratical.

The heroine—Augusta Stare—
Was with her Ma abiding there.
The hero, on the second floor,
A bachelor residing there.

His business in the old New-Cut,
A second-hand stall-booking man
A nervous *dil letante*, but
Decidedly good-looking man.

The maid, of somewhat florid charms,
Tho' sooth she was a City girl,
Was rather red about the arms,
Yet otherwise a pretty girl.

Each day about the house they used
To meet (and not averse at all);
But as they'd not been introduced,
They could not well converse at all.

At length, one Sunday after prayers,
He winked at her, and sequently
Whene'er he met her on the stairs
He kissed her very frequently.

Awhile they dallied thus, and then,
One morning as he went by it,
Her Ma, emerging from her den,
Demanded what he meant by it.

Surprised, the lover, brought to bay,
In manner ceremonial,
Apprised her in his nervous way
His views were matrimonial.

Now, after tea—the tea was "high"—
(They fared full well, if cheapish-ly)
They sat 'neath the maternal eye
And ogled rather sheepishly,

Until she donned her bridal gown.
The wedding went off "snappily,"
And now she's Mrs. Peter Brown
And living

the tomatoes and potatoes, and one monster radish created a good deal of amusement, for it was as large as a good-sized beetroot, and I hope it gained a prize. All went to show that the Royal Scots understand the art of cultivating vegetables; and the task of judging, which was kindly undertaken by Mrs. Murray and Colonel St. John, must have been a difficult one. The events which excited most interest were the ½ mile race won by Private Watkins, the menagerie race, won in great style by a monkey, a tug-of-war between some companies of the regiment, and which was finally won by the E Company, and the tug-of-war between the Royal Scots and the Royal Artillery. Great excitement was exhibited over this, and after much real tugging the Royal Scots came off victorious amid loud cheers. The Band of the 7th Madras Infantry played during the afternoon. India is a land of partings, and on Saturday, the 6th, we were all sorry to bid farewell to Captain and Mrs. Manera. The gallant Captain joined the 7th Madras Infantry fifteen years ago, and now leaves it to take command of the 8th Madras Infantry at Bangalore. The officers of his regiment gave a dinner in his honour the night before he left Belgaum, and on Saturday the whole of his regiment and a number of friends were at the railway station to say "good-bye" and wish good luck to Captain and Mrs. Manera. The Band of the 7th Madras Infantry struck up "Auld Lang Syne" as the train moved off, and continued the somewhat mournful air until it had disappeared. One word about the rain. Goodness knows as a rule we get enough of it in Belgaum, but strange to say the want of it has lately caused some slight anxiety to some of the civilians, who began to anticipate, rather prematurely, the failure of the crops out in the east. However all the anxious minds are being relieved by heavy thunder showers which come upon us almost daily.

THE POONA RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The trial of the thirteen rioters who were concerned in the riot at Daruvala bridge, on the night of September 13 last, commenced to-day in the District Court before Mr. Jacob, the acting Sessions Court Judge. The accused were all charged with rioting on this night, breaking into a Mahomedan mosque, and causing the death of the Mahomedan muezzin Shah Lalu Mahomed. The accused were: 1 Shankar Govind Limaye, Brahmin student; 2 Shitaram Bulwant Gole, Brahmin, tailor; 3 Doolbaji Bhagwan Surte, Maratha, tinsmith; 4 Luxmon Aya Kotaya, Telegu Brahmin mendicant; 5 Gajanan Narayen Bethe, Brahmin, luggage clerk, G. I. P. Railway; 6 Witu bin Rama Kadam, domestic servant; 7. Gajanan Vinayek Mamdapurker, Brahmin priest; 8 Balubhai Panachand, Gujarati trader; 9. Krishnaji Vishvanat Pense; 10 Vishnu Luxman Deo Brahmin, domestic servant; 11 Ragunath Luxman Soman, Brahmin student; Narayen Manaji Shirke, Maratha Jagirdar; 13 Ramchander Govind Manke, Brahmin Kulkarni. All these accused were committed for trial by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, under Sections 147,148,295,296,304,335,436 109, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused pleaded not guilty. The court was crowded in every part and packed from end to side. The court opened at 11-45. Messrs. Lowndes and the Public Prosecutor Mr. Venkatrao appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson, Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Gadgil appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lowndes took objection to either Hindus or Mahomedans being summoned on jury.

The judge said that he thought the suggestion a reasonable one. Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabji was objected to on the ground that he was proprietor of the *Deccan Herald*, which had inserted articles hostile to the Hindus in its columns. He was, therefore, told to stand down. As there were not sufficient Parsees and Mahomedans to make up the required number the counsel decided to allow one Hindu to be placed on the jury.

The judge inquired if it was intended to press all the charges. There was no evidence as to means of identification.

Mr. Lowndes contended that they were all members of an unlawful assembly. But if he did not press all the points it would not shorten the proceedings in any way?

The judge said that he would only throw out the suggestion.

Mr. Lowndes said he was prepared to drop the charge under Sec. 326 but could not say as to any of the others at present. He would wait until the evidence opened. In opening the case Mr. Lowndes said he would take the case in logical order. He proceeded to explain the section relating to an unlawful assembly, and explained the other sections under which the accused were charged. He dwelt on the fact that because there was no direct evidence to show that any particular hand struck the blow which caused the death or did any of the particular acts with which the accused were charged. If the jury thought the acts were committed by the unlawful assembly, of which the accused formed part, they were entitled to find them guilty At the conclusion of counsel's address, Babaji Appaji, a police inspector, repeated the evidence previously given by him before the magistrate. The cross-examination of this witness lasted a greater part of the day. The evidence of this witness was not shaken in any material particulars. He was afterwards re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, and the court put a few questions. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

AN ESSAY IN BURLESQUE.

"The Green Carnation" (W. Heinemann) is unquestionably an entertaining book, burlesquing, with singular success, the "Wildean" cult—its professors, principles, and policy. True, it is not difficult to achieve, the Wildean method, by which epigram consists chiefly in reversing the usual position of negative and affirmative, and substituting, for a well-known word, its antithesis. Nevertheless, the author of this latest social satire has done his spiriting gently, and in the hero of the tale the leader of the æsthetic movement lives again in a diverting guise. Mr. Esme Amarinth is doubtless intended for a portrait, not for a caricature. Leaving the question open, the general public will content itself with enjoying a figure in itself engaging. For the strength of the book lies in the fact that anyone absolutely ignorant of certain phases of social development could still relish, as keenly as the most inveterate Londoner, the wit and humour present in its pages. Parody is not a particularly high, or even difficult, form of literary art, but in "The Green Carnation" we have a substantial basis of fun, independent of any model, though model there may be. Mr. Amarinth and his echo, Lord Reginald Hastings, seldom utter anything that is not amusing, and very frequently there is sense at the bottom of their persiflage. The dialogue needs to be good, for the tale would be little without it; of plot there is none, and all the clever people talk alike. It is often impossible to say whether Amarinth, Lord Reggie, Mdme. Valtesi, or Mrs. Windsor is speaking; but that matters little where all are equally entertaining. Reggie is a beautiful being, frankly in love with himself. "When he could not be witty, he often told the naked truth; and truth, without any clothes on, frequently passes for epigram." "His mother lives at Canterbury, where she does a great deal of good among the rich." Mr. Amarinth, like the rest, has no character; he is simply an utterer of paradoxes. It is said of him that he is to bring out a new edition of George Meredith's works, "done into English" by himself; and this, we may add, is one of the few personalities which may be deemed admissible. For the rest, the writer is quite clever enough to dispense with a trick which is supremely ill-bred. It is no excuse that the free use of more or less familiar names is ascribed to one or other of the people in the book; nor can the fact that the allusions are usually as ill-natured as they are smart be pardoned because Amarinth is the medium of their delivery—Amarinth, who, like the thrush "always tells us his epigrams twice over, lest we should fail to capture their first fine careful rapture"; Amarinth, who remarks, "It is quite a mistake to imagine that the author or the artist should stuff his beautiful, empty mind with knowledge, with impressions, with facts of any kind. I have written a great novel upon Iceland, full of colour, of passion, of the most subtle impurity, yet I could not point you out Iceland upon the map. I do not know where it is, or what it is. I only know that it has a beautiful name, and that I have written a beatiful thing about it." Reggie says of Amarinth that "Esme sins even more perfectly than I do. He is so varied. And he escapes those absurd things, consequences. His sin always finds him out. He is never at home to it by any chance." But no page could be turned without furnishing matter worthy of quotation; and the reader may be advised to make himself acquainted with a book which, whatever its defects and demerits, is one of the most consistently amusing that has been given to the public for some time.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

When the reports from the districts come in, it will almost certainly be found that the prolongation of the rainy season, with but little intermission right on to the third week in October, has also caused a vast amount of mischief in retarding agricultural operations and preventing the winter sowings. Even now the rain has not ceased, heavy showers having fallen at Allahabad both on Thursday and Friday evening, and the skies on Saturday morning being dull and watery.

A further indication that the Government of India do not consider any immediate crisis is likely to occur is afforded by the departure of the Commander-in-Chief on his autumn tour. Sir George White postponed his journey for four days pending receipt of further news from Kabul, and eventually left Simla early on Friday morning. He will be in touch with the telegraph throughout his tour, so that he can retrace his steps in case of emergency. General Brackenbury, Military Member, will also start on tour a few days hence, leaving Simla next Tuesday. The Viceroy himself will leave on Wednesday. If any crisis arises while the tour is in progress, Lahore would seem to be indicated as the best place for the temporary head-quarters of the Government and army. A camp might be formed there, as was done in the winter of 1878 on the commencement of the Afghan war.

The excitement of the past few days, since the first news of the Amir's illness was made known, should now abate, thinks the *Pioneer*. His Highness has rallied, and though we are in the dark as to his prospects of recovery, still there is breathing time in which to consider the position that would follow in the unfortunate event of his death. We hear from a trustworthy source at Peshawar that Gholam Hyder, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, who had gone to Asmar on the Bajour frontier in connection with the delimitation question, has been summoned to Kabul. He is in the complete confidence of the Amir, and has greater authority than any other officer in His Highness' service. He will be able to render Habibulla Khan, the heir apparent, valuable assistance in directing the affairs of State during the Amir's illness, and his presence will be an almost absolute guarantee that the Europeans in Kabul will be protected. Gholam Hyder is devoted to Abdur Rahman's interests, and as the head of the army his position is peculiarly strong.

The opium revenue has been conducting itself so far this year in a way that must be highly satisfactory to the Finance Member, the realisations according to latest dates (and this includes the Bengal sales for October) being 68 lakhs over the estimate taken in the Budget. It does not follow, of course, even should the war in the East not tell upon the trade more than it has done hitherto, that the Government will be in pocket proportionately by the end of the year. The expenses of the Department are a most material factor in the results of any particular year. If the forthcoming winter is favourable and cultivators are disposed to embark on the crop largely, the expenditure on advances will swell correspondingly, and, in that case, though the Government may be richer ultimately in its assets by a bigger stock in its godowns, it does not get the benefit of the windfall in making up its accounts.

Consequently on the retirement of Mr. Benton, Mr. A. W. Stogdon has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterji an additional Judge temporarily.

Mr. Melhuish, Telegraph Department, on return from leave in England, has assumed charge of the Directorship of Traffic.

There are now only 3,560 persons on relief works in the Saugor and Damoh districts; but gratuitous relief has had to be resumed in Saugor city during the past week, 2,000 being on the lists.

Mr. Macpherson will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department until the Calcutta Session opens, if indeed he does not continue to act during the whole period of Mr. Harvey James' absence on furlough.

The annual review of the administration of the Bengal Presidency Division contains some plain words on the subject of local self-government. The District Boards, as a rule, worked fairly well last year, but the Local Boards are, for the most part, apathetic and inefficient. The Officiating Commissioner expresses the opinion that, "as far as the people generally go, local self-government is, and is likely to be for some time, an absolute impossibility." Mr. Williams admits that far more interest is taken in Municipal than in Local Board work, but he adds, "many Commissioners strive at earning popularity or to gain some private ends rather than give up their time and work for the public weal." The Officiating Commissioner suggests that, instead of filling their columns with attacks on the Government, the native papers should pay some attention to Municipal mis-government, and honestly try to effect an improvement in this direction. The appeal has been made before, without appreciable effect on the conductors of the Vernacular Press.

The appointment of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor becomes vacant next month, as Captain J. F. Manifold, who is officially on six months' leave, does not return to India. Captain F. Nelson, who has been officiating in his place, will probably become permanent, and Lieutenant F. G. Ross will be confirmed as Aide-de-Camp.

With regard to Reuter's telegram on the subject of Major-General Yanoff's latest exploit on the Pamirs, the true facts of the case have already been stated in these columns. There was no serious collision between the Russians and Afghans, though shots were exchanged between the parties. The idea at home that the Russians are trying to hush up the affair, is erroneous.

The reports of the Agricultural Department in the North-West Provinces begin to note the disastrous results of the abnormally wet season. In the second forecast for the *til* crop we are told that the rainfall in August and the earlier part of September greatly interfered with the weeding of the crop. Considerable damage is reported to have been done, and taking 100 to denote the condition of a full average, the present crop is nowhere expected to yield above sixty.

The Municipality of Sukkur have not wasted time in making preparations for the Viceroy's visit on November 1st. The Municipality voted a sum of Rs. 600 for expenditure in connection with his Excellency's visit—the amount to be spent in lighting the bunder for a length of over a mile and a-half. The Municipal Hall and Office, as well as the schools, are to be illuminated, and it is to be hoped that the townspeople also will light up their houses. The Municipality have asked the Bawa of Sad Beyla (a shrine in the middle of the river) to light up the island, and the Municipality of Rori are going to illuminate their bank, so that the Viceroy, who is to occupy the State barge on the river, will be able to see everything. H. H. the Mir of Khairpur has given a thousand rupees for fireworks, which are to be displayed on Din Beyla—an island in the river near the Sad Beyla shrine. The Municipality are also erecting three arches on the road leading from the railway station by which the Viceroy will drive to the bunder. The railway are going to decorate the station.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company have accorded sanction to the proposal of their Agent and Manager, that the 3rd class passenger-fare by ordinary trains should be increased from 1¼ pies to 2 pies per mile. This is a step which we have advocated on several occasions, for there is no reason why a railway which is such a burden on Government should charge fares lower than any other broad gauge line in India.

The Cavalry move out from Secunderabad to the Camp at Beder on the 25th November. There will be four Regiments, *viz.*, 21st Hussars, 1st and 3rd Madras Lancers (the latter regiment arriving from Bellary on the 20th November), and the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The other three Regiments of H. C. Cavalry will concentrate at Beder. The Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments will not come out, as they are not ready to be brigaded with regular troops.

An Ootacamund correspondent writes:—"The Reverend A. Acheson Williams, M. A., before leaving Ootacamund on the expiry of his term as chaplain of that station, is to be entertained at the Masonic Hall by the members of his congregation. Subscriptions, we hear, have been limited to rupees ten each subscriber. This is the first chaplain of the station who will be accorded such an honour."

It is understood that, on the recommendation of the Burma Government, the Nampaung Post, on the Taiping River, will be retained permanently, and continue to be garrisoned by a detachment or Company of one of the Burma Battalions. The telegraph line, which is being carried through this place onward to Momein and from there into China *via* Talifoo and Yunnan, has increased the importance of the post. Already it possesses great advantages, commanding as it does the principal trade routes between the Northern Ports of Burma into China. It is only about thirty-four miles north-east of Bhamo, and on the direct road, and is in direct telegraphic communication with the latter place. The post was built in December, 1891, and has since then been in occupation by a detachment of Burma Infantry. It is at present garrisoned by 100 men of the 3rd Burma Battalion under the command of Captain A. G. Iremonger with the necessary complement of Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

The directors of Government Botanical Gardens in the North-West Provinces, complain of the difficulty under which they labour in recruiting their staff. The superintendent at Saharanpur proposes to train a number of juvenile offenders from the Reformatory School at Bareilly, but is somewhat doubtful regarding the success of the experiment. The attempt to train European and Eurasian apprentices is unfavourably reported upon, and the superintendent of the Lucknow Botanical Gardens has recommended that it should be abandoned. It has been decided, however, to continue the experiment, which has not been sufficiently long under trial to yield definite results.

Archæologists will regret to hear that the preparation of plaster casts illustrative of the architectural decoration at Fatehpur Sikri has been discontinued. Nearly one hundred duplicate casts were supplied last year to the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay, in place of those reported to have been broken in a previous consignment. As the various Native States and Colonial Institutions still to be supplied with sets declined to share the risk of breakages likely to occur during transit, the work of casting was closed. It has hitherto been carried out under the direction of the Curator of the Lucknow Povincial Museum.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, St. Saviour's Church, Jhansi, was the scene of unusual excitement, the occasion being no less than that of the marriage between the Rev. L. Klugh, Chaplain of the station, and Mrs. Robson, daughter of the late John Lindsay Plummer, Commander, Indian Navy. Weddings have been somewhat rare in Jhansi during the last few years, and this, together with the fact that the bridegroom was so well known to all classes as the chaplain of a station necessarily is, and that the bride was the lady who, for a considerable time past, has been the mainstay of the church choir, lent additional interest to an event which in itself was always an interesting one. The marriage service was celebrated in St. Saviour's Church, which had been skilfully decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Hayward, sister of the bride. The service, which was partly choral, was conducted by the Bishop of Lucknow, and the bridegroom was attended by Captain Wantell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, as his best-man. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Hayward, wore a most becoming dress of silver grey polpin, handsomely trimmed with steel trimming, and a dainty little aerophane bounch to match, with steel ornaments. The hymn, "O Perfect Love, all human thought transcending," was sung at the commencement of the service, and after the Bishop had pronounced the benediction, the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel Norman, the Commanding Officer, struck up the "Wedding March," which was repeated as the newly-married pair left the vestry, and walked down the church to the carriage which was in waiting for them.

The latest official returns show that the Government balances in the Public Treasuries and at the Presidency Banks continue abnormally high. The figures on the last day of September for the last three years are as follows:—September 1892, Rs. 11,48,94,000; September 1893, Rs. 16,68,40,000; September 1894, Rs. 19,91,02,000.

The French Academy of Medicine has been devoting a good deal of attention to the effects of cycling on the health. The opinions of a number of doctors were collected. The results of this census was recently published in "The Daily News." A Paris Correspondent says that Dr. Boussi, of the Prefecture of Police, orders cycling as a remedy for bronchitis, nervous headache, chronic rheumatism, and other ailments, in which it has worked wonders. What is the best dress for lady cyclists? Dr. Auvrard says flannel for outer and inner garments, and woollen stockings. Dr. Bonnet is for the corset, but not tightly laced, and long in the busk. Another docter agrees with him, and suggests inner garments of fine wool, fitting close to the body. If the skirt is worn, it should be short, but the Breton peasant man's costume would be suitable for ladies' wear with slight modifications. One doctor was against the corset. Those favouring it said that it should be wide in the chest, narrow between the shoulders, and come down well over the hips. In all cases it should be made to measure and tried on before finished, never tight laced, and be made of a light woollen stuff. One doctor was for short knickerbockers. The stockings should be ribbed at the top to avoid wearing garters, which, if tight, are pretty sure to develop varicose veins.

A Consular representative at Tokio observes that in only one respect of strength can the Japanese workers of either sex be said to be inferior to their English compeers. "In delicacy of touch, in deftness, they are far superior; in intelligence they are at least equal; they are more subject to discipline; strikes and combinations in antagonism to their employers are as yet practically unknown to them, and experts who have had the opportunity of observing the female spinners at work in the factories in Japan have been unable to detect any inferiority in their general efficiency to those in Lancashire. The cost of labour is no inconsiderable element in the prime cost of a bale of yarn, and looking at the favourable conditions under which Japanese factories work in this respect, conditions still further favoured by an abundant supply of cheap coal almost at their doors, it seems no unreasonable anticipation to say that they may, in no distant future, prove as formidable opponents to English as they already are to their Bombay competitors."

Mr. Morley Roberts recounts a curious anecdote. He has just returned from a tour round the world, during which he had at least one remarkable experience. Most people know that many of the stories of Western life which Mr. Roberts tells are founded on actual experience gained as a navvy on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a sailor before the mast, a labourer in lumber mills on the Fraser, or a worker on Western farms. He describes with considerable enjoyment the surprise of the guests to whom he was introduced, when he mentions how well he knew them. They declared they did not remember him. "Possibly not," Roberts would say, "but I used to be stableman here, and I have taken care of your horses many a time." The Chinese cook was especially bewildered to find in the man he used to bully for not chopping enough wood a novelist and a guest of the house.

A few days ago, in a forest at Tharandt, in Germany, the remains were found of one Ida Knappe who had been in service at Dresden, and who, last spring, made the acquaintance there, through a newspaper, of a certain matrimonial swindler who passed as a "master baker." In June last the girl went with her "bridegroom" into the neighbourhood of Freiberg, and since then no trace of her could be found. The "bridegroom" has now been discovered in the person of a married mason, who has been taken into custody, and stands charged with luring the girl into the forest, robbing her of her money and trinkets, and then murdering her. Some of the property of the girl has been found at his house.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It is hoped that the Parliamentary inquiry promised by Mr. Fowler will help to put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of feeling in India. A year ago such an inquiry would have been objected to by Anglo-Indian journalists on the ground that the possible benefits are likely to be more than counterbalanced by its tendency to weaken the hands of the Indian Government. But the British and native Press, alike, now realize that the time has gone past for this argument. They perceive that the Indian Government is powerless to deal with the agitation, which every month spreads wider and penetrates more deeply. That agitation sprang out of the exemption of Manchester goods from the import duty. But in India the area of a popular movement is so vast that it is impossible to predict what directions it may ultimately take, and the original grievance which gave the impulse to the wave is apt to be forgotten. We only know that every great movement in India tends to acquire a political or militant character.

In registering this rising tide of public feeling we have deemed it unnecessary to reproduce the tone of resentment which finds expression in the Indian journals. That tone, however, is common to both the British and the native newspapers, and it cannot be ignored. "It would be disastrous to England's influence as a ruling power in India," says the *Bombay Gazette* received by the last mail, again quoting Mr. Rusden's speech at Manchester, "if the notion took root in the minds of the Indian people that the English were governing India simply in the interests of their own trade." But, as we pointed out some time ago, it is precisely this notion that has taken root. The most patriotic of the British organs in India, the *Englishman* in Calcutta, the *Pioneer* in the North-West, and the two leading daily papers in Madras and in Bombay, condemn the selfish policy which has been thrust upon the Indian Government, in terms scarcely less severe than the denunciations of the native Press. The unanimous protests of the India Council at Westminster against the exemption of Lancashire goods from duty have been widely published throughout India, and have produced a painful impression. The impression is becoming one of hopelessness as to the power of the Indian Government to protect the Indian tax-payer. The Finance Minister's visit to Bombay was welcomed as a fair-minded effort to ascertain how a countervailing excise duty on Indian cotton manufactures would practically work out. But it has left behind a general feeling that whatever may be the conclusions at which the Government of India arrives, and however just may be its intentions, the effective decision rests not with Lord Elgin or Mr. Westland, nor with the experienced Indian administrators in the Councils of the Viceroy and of the Secretary of State.

A *quasi*-constitutional crisis has thus again been reached, which has occurred on several occasions in the history of our Eastern rule. The intermediate mechanism between the local Executive and the predominant power in the British nation is temporarily and in one respect set aside, and India once more finds herself face to face with parliament. The causes which underlie the situation, and which tend towards its recurrence, have lately been stated for the first time with insight and completeness. Sir Alfred Lyall, who may be likened to Montesquieu among Anglo-Indian thinkers, devotes his recent work to an analysis of the permanent factors in Great Britain's triumph over her European competitor in Asia. According to his view that triumph depended ultimately not on the feats of arms, however brilliant, of our countrymen in India, but on the constitution and public policy of our nation as a free, self-governing, and commercial island-Power, whose development demanded the control of the sea. Given these national attributes, possessed by Great Britain in a larger aggregate measure than by any of her European rivals, and Sir Alfred Lyall believes that our supremacy in India was only a question of time. So far from being astonished at it, as most of our historians have been, he holds that it might have been predicted. Nor is this to be mistaken for the *nil admirari* teaching of the mature and gently cynical philosopher in all ages. In elaborating his thesis Sir Alfred Lyall brings out the direct dependence of our Indian system upon the will, and even on the varying moods, of the British nation, as it has never previously been set forth.

Such a system involves, from its very nature, the recurring intervention of Parliament. That intervention, although beneficial on the whole, has sometimes been actuated by selfish motives, and has not always been according to knowledge. Every student of Indian history is now aware, for instance, that the Constitution framed by Parliament in 1773 for the Company's possessions was a Constitution unworkable in itself, fraught with distractions and dangers to our nascent power in India, and one which could never have been prescribed by a legislative body acquainted with the facts. Nor are examples wanting of Parliamentary action being taken as the undisguised result of party exigencies in England, or with a view to British financial interests rather than to the welfare of the Indian peoples. During the present century our national sense of duty has altered in this respect. However the judgment of particular sections of the community may be warped by self-delusion or self-interest, there can be no question but that the nation as a whole desires to act rightly by India. It may not act always intelligently. Yet the fundamental causes which in time past rendered our acquisition of India an essentially national undertaking now render our just treatment of India a point of national honour.

To the men who have to bear the heat and burden of the day in India there is something discouraging in the clear-cut and frankly-formulated doctrine that the larger issues of Indian administration depend neither on them nor on their work. At this moment there is not a provincial government in India, nor, in all probability, a single officer responsible for the well-being of a district, who has not been compelled by the exemption of Manchester goods from the import duty to break off in the middle of undertakings which he believes to be urgently required for the population intrusted to his care. It may be a new road, or a river embankment, or the deepening of a silted waterway, or the enlargement of an unhealthy, over-crowded gaol, or the provision of a much-needed school or hospital, for which he has long been planning and re-adjusting his local budget with the utmost of his energy and skill. The Government of India has to make good its deficit, and a paragraph by the Comptroller-General puts an end to his scheme. The intervention of the British Minister is an inevitable concomitant of our Indian system of rule, but it would be well if the British nation realized the deep discouragement which its intervention sometimes means to the actual administrators. The *afflavit Deus et dissipantur* view of human affairs is apt to prove demoralizing to poor mortals, especially when an electorate on the other side of the globe acts as the determining deity.

To the many Indian administrators who are suffering under this discouragement at present we would recommend a perusal of Sir Alfred Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India." They will there find that the men who made British India were men subject to like frustrations as themselves, but men who resolutely did the duty of the day without looking too anxiously to the issues in the future. Take, for example, the struggle between the French and English for Southern India. Several English and all French writers have almost persuaded this generation on both sides of the Channel that the prize of Indian empire hung in the balance between France and England in the 18th century. That prize, they maintain, was only won by the English through the local defeats, military blunders, and internal dissensions of our antagonists. The real fact, as Sir Alfred Lyall concludes from a complete historical survey of the period, is that the French had scarcely a chance of succeeding in India. The source of their failure, in the words of Mr. Young Marion, was not the recall of Dupleix, but the insolvency and corruption of the French Government at home, the decay of its naval power, and the folly and weakness of its general European policy. Yet the Englishmen who took Pondicherry and who defended Fort Saint David did not pause to consider whether a surrender of these towns was likely to take place at the next European peace. They kept their foot down on each British yard of Indian soil, as if there were no such things as final causes or sea-power. The business of the moment for them was to conquer or to die; many of them died, the rest conquered.

The result remains to this day. For, if the servants of France in India had been able to send home treasure-ships instead of demands for more coin, if French India, in place of being a drain and discredit, had been a source of profit and glory to the French nation, France might have been less ready to throw her Indian chances as a sop to her enemies, and could have found the necessary sacrifice in some other quarter of the globe. Conversely, if the history of the English East India Company had been a record of defeat and bankruptcy, England would have been less keen in insisting on the surrender of French interests in India. Now, as at all times, the secret of Great Britain's success in India has been, and still is, the determination of her servants to do thoroughly the duty that immediately lies before them, whether on an Indian coast strip or on the wider field of European warfare on sea and on land. It is this spirit which won India in the last century, which recovered India in the present one, and which is carrying Indian administrators through their present heavy discouragements.

The individual is, after all, the most important element in the nation. The value of Sir Alfred Lyall's recent book is that it places individual effort and achievement in their true relation to the permanent influences at work. We have grown so accustomed, and on such solid grounds, to regard history as a matter of manuscripts, that we are apt to forget that it is also a generalization covering a large area of isolated facts. On the one hand, no real advance can now be made by mumbling over the bones of previous histories, or even by dexterously putting together the skeletons anew and dressing them up in more correct costume. On the other hand, history loses its highest human interest when it loses its power of ascending to principles. As the appointment of Mr. Froude to the Regius Professorship at Oxford was a reminder that history is still a branch of literature, so a treatise like Sir Alfred Lyall's proves that it yet remains a department of philosophy. The specializing necessities of our day have differentiated historical workers into the men who supply new facts and the men who formulate new conclusions. It is only by the combined efforts of both that the truth about our Indian rule can be brought within the knowledge, and made to influence the action, of the British nation. The present popular notions about Anglo-Indian history, in its deeper import and apart from mere battles and adventures, bear about the same relation to the actual facts as the astrology of the 17th century bore to the astronomy of our times.—*Times*.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET IN AMERICA.

Lord Hawke's team of cricketers played their opening American match on Sept. 17 at Staten Island, and although the day was dark, dull and threatened rain, a crowd of some 2,000 people put in an appearance to see the play. The game proved a fine exhibition of all the departments of the game, for while the New-York men bowled well and fielded splendidly, the Englishmen batted in grand style. The *New-York Tribune* thus describes the game as follows:—

Considerable disappointment was felt at the failure of C.E. De Trafford to score, for many of the spectators fully expected the Leicestershire captain to give one of his characteristic exhibitions of gigantic hitting. The five innings of A. J. L. Hill, however, made up for this disappointment, and his play was certainly worth watching. He was extremely unfortunate in just missing to score a century, for when the spectators were getting ready to cheer him for his first hundred he was clean bowled for 99. The wicket was very "dead," and on this account the scoring was slow, and the visitors' 289 was the sum total of the day's play. It took two hours to make the first hundred runs and perhaps the New-York captain did not make so great a mistake as expected when he sent the Englishmen to the wickets after winning the toss.

Play started punctually at 12 o'clock, and as the players took their positions in the field they were applauded by the small crowd which was present at that hour. C. E. De Tafford and A. J. L. Hill were deputed by Lord Hawke to start the run-getting, while M. R. Cobb got the first over. It proved most disastrous for De Trafford, for the very first ball was a "yorker," and the little captain of Leicestershire opened his American tour with a duck's egg.

This was a great start for M. R. Cobb's bowling analysis, and when Hill was joined by C. J. Mordaunt, the play became abnormally slow. Both batsmen played most carefully, and the runs came slowly. F. F. Kelly had charge of the attack at the other end, and when the total had crept up to 19, he caught and bowled Mordaunt in brilliant style, the crack Oxford bat having just failed to make double figures.

C. W. Wright, the captain of the Notts County team was the next batsman, and it was not long before he was at home with the bowling. Runs then came just a little faster than at first. A. J. L. Hill opening his shoulders a little, and with the total of 37 Captain Payne decided upon the first change, and A. Brown relieved Kelly. Wright, the professional, got the ball soon afterward, and with the total at 50, he got one in on his namesake's wicket, and three men were out for the half-century.

R. S. Lucas, the well-known Middlesex amateur, whose batting average this year stands high on the list, was the next man, and he opened his account by driving Wright to the off boundary first ball. He then settled down to good steady play, being content to watch Hill make the runs, while he kept up his wickets. With the total at 60, Tyers went on in place of A. Brown, and while the runs then came slower they mounted up just the same, and F. F. Kelly got his old end. This change proved most effective, and at 89 Lucas was caught in the slips by Patterson off the first ball of the new bowler. He had made only twelve runs of the 39 put on for the wicket, while Hill hit out with great freedom and had at the time passed his half-century.

With four wickets down for 89, Lord Hawke came in, and received a round of applause as he strode to the wickets. Mr. R. Cobb resumed the bowling in place of Wright and steady play was again expected. After scoring three singles Lord Hawke got his eye on a little house outside the boundary, and made up his mind he could hit it. F. F. Kelly was the bowler and the English nobleman succeeded in driving the ball clear over the fence and missing the little house by a yard. The bowler, however, had revenge a few balls later, for a curling one was sent up by his lordship to cover-point, and the fifth wicket was down.

J. S. Robinson then joined Hill and played out until the luncheon interval at 2 o'clock, when the score stood at 108, of which Hill had contributed 58. The home team came in for general congratulations at the manner in which they had played the game so far, as this low scoring of the visitors was not expected. The bowling, however, was dead on, and the fielding was the best seen so far in a match of this description in New-York.

After luncheon Hill resumed his innings with renewed vigour, and he pounded the bowling all over the field. His off drives were fine and his cueing superb. He scored about three times as fast as his partner, and when at length Cobb bowled him, he had put on 99 out of a total of 170. He had not given the slightest semblance of a chance in his long innings and he was heartily cheered on his return to the clubhouse.

G. W. Hillyard played steady cricket for 22, while J. S. Robinson added 29, and it was not until L. C. V. Bathurst and G. R. Bardswell got together that any big hitting was seen. The former drove all the bowlers hard and well, and it took him only a short time to put on 53, before he was splendidly taken it. the long field by Patterson off Cobb. Bardswell was also dismissed in the long field. F. T. Short at long off coming in for the catch this time, which brought the innings to a conclusion for 289.

New-York will be seen at the bat this morning. (Sept. 18). The following is the score:—

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

C E De Trafford, b Cobb	0
A J L Hill, b Cobb	99
G J Mordaunt, c and b Kelly	9
C W Wright, b Wright	7
R S Lucas, c Patterson, b Kelly	12
Lord Hawke, c Byers, b Kelly	9
J S Robinson, c Payne, b Patterson	29
G W Hillyard, b Kelly	22
L C V Bathurst, c Patterson, b Cobb	53
C W Whitwell, l b w, b Kelly	3
G R Bardswell, c Short, b Cobb	25
K McAlpine, not out	2
Byes	15
Leg byes	3
Total	289

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M R Cobb	42	13	75	4
F F Kelly	35	11	84	5
A Brown	4	1	8	0
Wright	21	6	57	1
Tyers	9	2	15	0
A E Patterson	4	1	6	1
A Smedley	3	0	13	0
J H Lambkin	1	0	2	0
H C Wright	2	0	11	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—0, 19, 50, 89, 99, 170, 185, 217, 220, 281.

The King of the Belgians visited the Antwerp Exhibition on October 2, when the awards to exhibitors were made known. Great Britain and its dependencies, who furnished 271 exhibitors, receive twenty-one grand prizes, forty-two diplomas of honour, and one hundred and five gold, seventy-nine silver, and forty-six bronze medals.

Two thousand girls (a Paris Correspondent writes) competed last February for 200 places in the telegraphic department of the French Post Office. Those who were selected have now received the intimation that they are shortly to begin as probationers. If they give satisfaction they will rank at the end of the year as functionaries with fixity of tenure, and sure of a retiring pension in old age.

The *Times*' Teheran correspondent telegraphed on October 1:—"In consequence of feuds among the Bakhtiari chiefs, in the province of Ispahan, resulting in fighting, at the beginning of September, and several deaths, the Zill es Sultan, son of the Shah and Governor of Ispahan, has taken the tribe under his authority, and has named Isfandiar Khan the Chief or Ilkhani."

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"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A reward of Rs. 200 has been offered for information as to the parties concerned in making away with certain accounts from the Government Bakery at Rangoon. It appears that the accounts in question mysteriously disappeared immediately after the officer at the head of the Commissariat Department had seen reason to order an inquiry into the flour-mill accounts, and a local paper asserts that the transactions to which the inquiry referred amounted to not less than Rs. 6,000. A reward of Rs. 200 under such circumstances is so obviously inadequate as to suggest grave doubts whether the authorities are in earnest. Many undesirable reports and suggestions are current as to the management of the Commissariat Department at Rangoon, and the matter seems to call very strongly for the notice of the higher military powers.

In November last a scheme of re-organisation of the Public Works Department was promulgated by the Indian Government, with the view, apparently, of counteracting the prevailing block of promotion, by reducing the retirement of a large number of men whose promotion had been unduly retarded. On the appearance of the circular, a gentleman in the Accounts Branch (for which he had volunteered at the invitation of the Government in 1885) at once applied to retire, but received an answer that the circular did not apply to his branch. He appealed to the Secretary of State, and on January 24 received a semi-confidential intimation from an official at Calcutta, that if he applied to rejoin the Executive Branch, the matter could probably be arranged. He applied, as suggested, on January 26, and on February 1 received a telegram informing him of his retirement on the following day. Such a proceeding is without precedent, but every effort on the unfortunate gentleman's part to obtain an extension of time until he could make his arrangements for leaving India was futile, and a further appeal to the Secretary State has brought him no redress. He estimates that by the necessary delay in India in order to wind up his affairs, and the forced sale at a moment's notice

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. GEORGE DEMENY has invented a chronophotographic camera, by which a quick succession of photographs of a person smiling or talking can be taken, suitable for combining in a zoetrope apparatus, so as to give an animated reproduction of the figure, in short a speaking likeness. The problem to be solved is the same as that of Edison's kinetograph, but M. Demeny's apparatus is much simpler than Edison's and quite portable. We have not space to describe the mechanism, but the instrument can be seen at the Anglo-American Import Office, 308, Rue Saint Honore, Pari-.

The Verascope of M. Richard, 8, Impasse Fessart, Paris, is a combination of camera and stereoscope, which enables a photographer to take photographs of a landscape, and produce the illusion of reality without deformation or exaggeration of the perspective. The apparatus can be carried in a leather case like an ordinary field-glass.

M. Raoul Pictet, who, with M. Cailletet, is a pioneer of chemical research at very low temperatures, and was the first to liquefy oxygen gas, has recently found that phosphorescence ceases at temperatures from 130 to 140 degrees below zero of the Centigrade thermometer. Phosphorescent substances, such as the sulphides of strontium, barium, calcium, lithium, when cooled to this temperature lose the property, but regain it when their temperature rises higher. M. Pictet hopes to introduce a stove capable of giving a temperature of 100 deg. below zero Centigrade, that is to say, a temperature as much below zero as that of boiling water is above it.

Dr. Regnault, the well-known Egyptologist, has written a paper on attitudes in Egyptian art, wherein he shows that while chairs were known in ancient Egypt they were reserved for royal and august personages. The Egyptian attitude of repose differs from that of the negro and Arab of our day. The Arab sits cross-legged like a tailor, but this attitude is only seen in the case of scribes and some women in Egyptian art. Negroes sit on their haunches with their knees rising to their shoulders in front. In Egyptian art this posture is sometimes observed, especially by servitors and persons of low caste, as well as by the inferior gods under the Theban dynasties, for instance, Thoth, Ra, and Bast. Egyptian women, such as harpers, are usually represented on their knees, like so many negresses of to-day; but Egyptian men are only represented on their knees in the act of devotion. Their attitude of repose was commonly a mixture of sitting and kneeling, the left leg being doubled under the body backward, and the right doubled in front of it forward.

This peculiar attitude is not found among any existing people. In Japan, however, where crossing the legs is regarded as incorrect, and only the lower castes sit on the haunches, it was formerly the custom to sit with one leg crossed like a tailor's and the other doubled in front like a negro's. In the early Egyptian hieroglyphs, which represented the object signified, the word man is the picture of a person half-kneeling, half-sitting, and the word woman is that of a person kneeling outright, or, in monuments of later date, sitting on the haunches. Probably this attitude of repose was the most natural to the Egyptian.

The Physical Society will in future hold their meetings in the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. The change will be welcome to most members, as the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, where the meetings have hitherto been held, is rather out of the way. The Society also propose to publish abstracts of the more important science articles appearing in foreign magazines, as a supplement to their "Proceedings," after the manner of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Should this plan work well in practice, it will be further developed.

What we really want in scientific as well as in general literature is a serial index with abstracts of all the papers which are published. Only by this means will an author or scientist be able to master the subject of his research, and learn what has been already done and what remains to do in it. It is a great work, and may require national, if not international, assistance; but the beginnings can be made, and are being made, by private individuals and societies.

During the recent exploration of the Macdnonnell Range in Australia, Professor Stirling, F.R.S., discovered a new marsupial as small as a rat, with a curiously fat and flattened tail. The expedition, which was carried by camels, was undertaken at the expense of Mr. Horn, and has been conducted with skill and success.

Sparks are occasionally drawn from telegraph wires in thunderstorms, but a veritable "rain of fire" was seen to pour from a line of 13 wires between Venice and Bologna on September 7th last. M. L'Hote, a chemist, observed the singular phenomenon about 5 p.m., between Padua and Ferrara, during a violent thunderstorm. The sparks were spontaneous, and appeared to play from wire to wire.

Admiral Ommanney witnessed a strange meteor at Llanberis on the night of August 26th last at 10-30. According to his account, which has just appeared in "Nature," he was startled by a bright flash in the region of the constellation Cassiopeia. The flash became a white disc about three times the apparent diameter of Jupiter, and from it a body of brilliant orange colour emanated, and assumed the form of a long flat fish, but terminating in a point. The disc suddenly disappeared, leaving the orange light to wane and vanish away. The phenomenon lasted about five minutes, and extended over 15 degrees of arc, but unlike an ordinary meteor, it showed no signs of moving in space.

During the past summer, especially in July and August, a large number of fireballs and meteorites appeared in Greece. On the 20th August, about 8.40 p.m., a white ball of fire encircled with greenish haze, descended slowly beside the railway from Athens to Phalerum. On July 19th, another having a train of fire and smoke, fell in broad daylight, near Boiai, and suddenly stopped when near the ground. In about five minutes a loud report was heard, and it was seen to rise toward Mount Crithen, then drop into the sea with another loud noise. About the same time a solitary black cloud over Crete was observed to burst and throw out a fire ball like an inverted cone, which dropped into the sea near Heraeleon, after the manner of one described by Bion. A little later others were seen in different parts of Crete, one of them crushing a stone in its fall. These meteors were probably all displays of globe lightning.

The Botanic Garden of Buitenzorg, in Java, is one of the finest in the world. It is situated on the northern slope of Mount Salak, some 300 yards above the sea, and dates from the year 1817. Besides the botanic garden, there are also agricultural and forestry gardens attached, the latter in the virgin forest. The hot moist climate is favourable to growth and in five years Oreodoxa palms have grown some 30 feet, while the albizzia moluccana has actually attained a height of over 60 feet in that time. The garden is particularly rich in palms, tree ferns, and climbing plants. Students, whether Dutch or foreigners, are allowed to study there gratuitously and the use of a library, photographic studio, and laboratory is afforded them. Russian, English, German, Swedish, and other naturalists have availed themselves of this privilege, which extends to the agricultural and forestry departments. The present director is Dr. Treub, who lives at the Botanic Garden.

France possesses three millions of horses, valued at 1,361 million francs: and Germany has rather more, but the proportion of horses to inhabitants in France is 8 to 100, whereas in Germany it is 7½ to 100. The French cavalry numbers about 150,000 horse and nearly 800,000 horses are employed in the service of the towns: the rest are agricultural. In 1870 Paris had only 70,000 horses, but it has now 120,000.

M. Hospitalier, a well-known French electrician and writer, has drawn attention to the errors of language in French public documents relating to scientific matters. Thus, in Acts relating to the sale of land, the superficies is given in metres instead of square metres; the Bureau des Longitudes exposes the value of acceleration due to gravity in a falling body in metres instead of metres per second. The word force is used for work, and work for power.

He attributes this habit to a rooted conservatism in the French, or as he expresses it, a traditional and ineradicable miso-neism or hatred of the new, which makes them slow to introduce a novelty. This view of the French character will be news to Englishmen, but it is only another proof that our opinions about ourselves and others are open to question. M. Hospitalier attributes the adoption of such words as sport and other foreign terms to this hatred of introducing a new word of native origin. The French, he says, no longer create, they only adopt; but we venture to think his remark is a piece with most sweeping assertions of the kind about peoples. All nations exhibit the same confusion in the use of scientific terms, which are often imperfectly understood, even by so-called experts, and all nations adopt foreign expressions instead of inventing their own. It is nevertheless true that in scientific language there should be no synonyms; one word should be dedicated to one thing, and have a perfectly definite meaning. It is poverty rather than wealth of words that science demands. Where compound words are required, they should be formed according to a strict rule, and always used in their entirety.

Electricity is now applied in France to seal up bottles of wine, beer, and chemicals with a metallic coating, or capsule. A conductive layer is formed on the mouth of the bottle and the metal coating is deposited on it by the ordinary methods of electroplating. It is proposed to apply the process in sending cans of fruit and preserved meats.

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Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.

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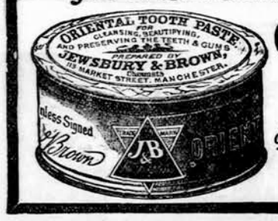

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OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

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Margarine Mixture.

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

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WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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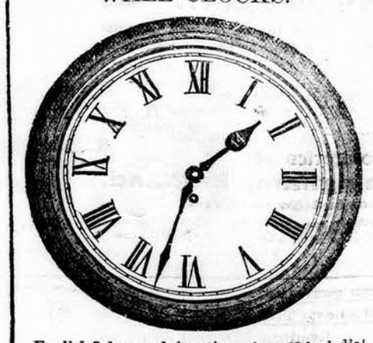
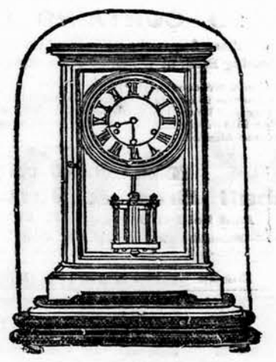


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

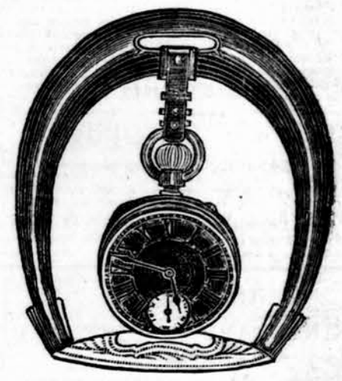


The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



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8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
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American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

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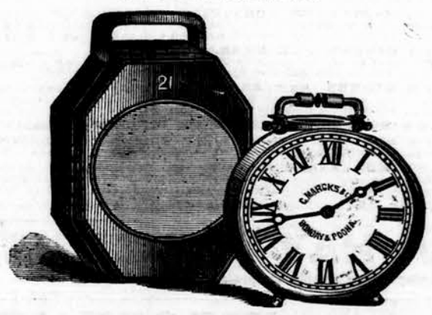

Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

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An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

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CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
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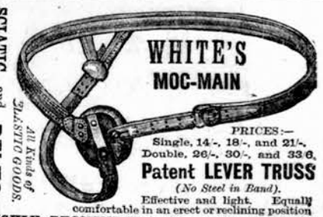

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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
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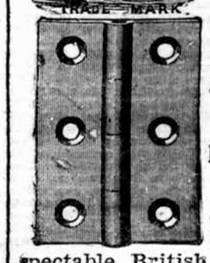

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